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The China Mail

大英八月十號 禮拜六日
中華民國己巳年七月初六日

ESTABLISHED
1845

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.—The
closing rate of the dollar on
demand, to-day was 1/11 3/16.

No. 27,254 HONG KONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1929. PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

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EXCITING FINISHES IN CRICKET

TWO RUNS VICTORY

NOTTS STILL AT
CHECKS
TOP ORMIUM

Centuries were at a premium in the eight first-class matches which ended at the end of the week. The only batsman to have been on top in more than one instance was the Nottinghamshire batsman, who went down by the sword of the Lancashire bowler. The victory of the Nottinghamshire batsman was a victory of the Nottinghamshire bowler. The Nottinghamshire bowler was a Nottinghamshire bowler. The Nottinghamshire bowler was a Nottinghamshire bowler.

Only two centuries were in the two others were provided by the South African batsman. The Nottinghamshire batsman was a Nottinghamshire batsman. The Nottinghamshire batsman was a Nottinghamshire batsman. The Nottinghamshire batsman was a Nottinghamshire batsman.

Results at a Glance
Kent led Notts on the 1st innings. Lancashire led Middlesex on the 1st innings. Gloucester defeated Glamorgan by an innings and 25 runs. Leicestershire led Yorkshire on the 1st innings. Sussex defeated Surrey by 224 runs. Somerset lost to Essex by 2 runs. Northants lost to Derby by 42 runs. Warwick drew with the South Africans.

The Counties
(1) Notts 21
(2) Gloucester 22
(3) Lancashire 23
(4) Kent 24
(5) Yorkshire 25
(6) Sussex 26
(7) Derby 27
(8) Middlesex 28
(9) Leicestershire 29
(10) Glamorgan 30
(11) Essex 31
(12) Somerset 32
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A. MING & CO.

105, Des Voeux Road Central
(Opposite Central Market).
Tel. C. 6147.

NOTICES.

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty Cents per Share has been declared payable on TUESDAY, 27th AUGUST next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registration Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowington, Hong Kong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 13th AUGUST, to MONDAY, 26th AUGUST, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 6th August, 1929.

NOTICE.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY the Public that we have received the following telegram from Messrs. CAREY & DANIEL, M/Agents for Gujdar Kajora Coal Co., Calcutta:—

"Please publish in papers that Gujdar Kajora Colliery working satisfactorily and output increasing."

"We have cancelled N. MODY & Co's Agency for Gujdar Kajora & Damaguria Coal Companies."

"We appoint your firm (PATELL & GHADIALI) as our SOLE AGENTS for Gujdar Kajora Coal for Hong Kong and China—Wilcard."

PATELL & GHADIALI,

Sole Agents for

Gujdar Kajora Coal Co.

Hong Kong, 7th August, 1929.

YEE LEE & CO.

Builders & Contractors.

OUR OFFICE has been REMOVED to No. 60, Ship Street from No. 68, Praya East. The public is also notified that the two principals, Mr. CHAN CHI-SHANG and Mr. TAM WING-NIN, will continue to manage the firm as hitherto; and that the former third partner, Mr. CHEUNG FUK-TIN, severed his connection with our firm as from November 1, 1928, since when he has been in no way whatsoever associated with this firm.

CHAN CHI-SHANG,
TAM WING-NIN.

Hong Kong, August 6, 1929.

BEST COAL & CHEAPEST PRICE

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Peak at \$23.00 per ton.
Upper Level \$22.00 " "
Middle Level \$21.00 " "
Central Office \$20.00 " "
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AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

LETTERS & RADIO

ADDRESSES WHICH CANNOT BE TRACED

POST OFFICE LIST

A General Post Office notification gives the following unclaimed correspondence, etc., waiting at the Post Office, and also unclaimed radio telegrams at the Radio Telegraph Office, Government Building:—

Poste Restante Correspondence
Singh Bakhtawar, E. Burnip, C. Barreda, Mlle. T. L. Bingelli, W. J. Chapman, China Indenting Co., H. A. G. Clark, T. J. Dwyer, Rev. J. S. Flacks, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Hill, G. Houston, G. A. Herbert, R. Hartman, E. Itallier, R. M. Jameson, Capt. Day Kearney, s.s. "Gogovale", Mrs. D. McKee, Hon. G. S. Moss, Mrs. E. L. Martin, J. J. Mantier (Dir. Gen. of Rail Road), Miss M. M. Moninger, F. D. Norman, A. H. Nark, M. Namias, W. E. Priestley, R. C. Paulet, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Ross, Miss E. Tasker, Oakley Warren, Miss B. Williams.

Unpaid Correspondence

J. S. Flacks.

Registered Articles

Matias Ayon, Mons. Abbonel, W. W. Brotherton, R. S. Moore, W. E. McKenney, Messrs. L. Pingamall, J. M. Rowan (s.s. "Baron Minto"), L. Roban, Peter Tester, Ad. Thibaud, General Wu Chung-dok, General Wu Kam-yu.

Unclaimed Radio Telegrams

Address From

4444 Hoihow

5539 Chungking

Liachin Lumsang Makasser

Shairad Yomte Kowloon

Polena Griassova, Kowloon

Hotel Kowloon "Pres. Monroe"

4444 Hoihow

Wisdom Cholon

4444 Hoihow

Miss Grace Nicholson, s.s. "Taiyo Maru" Tallacalf

1626 6179 6570 1627 1344 2464

1648 0074 1675 1311 5364

Shanghai

1129 2639 6794 1648 0491

3015 1133 7003 Canton

Seomgmo Amoy

Kenleyloue Portland, Org.

Lim Yee-poh, 91, Caine-st.

Tahma, Gijon.

Laurels Saigon

0022 3583 3127 5595 6097

6794 1648 1756 1628 5635

Canton

3189 0448 Hoihow

1627 1344 2464 1648 0934

0577 0063 5714 Shanghai

0063 3166 1129 Shanghai

Leo Ching-hung,

107, Tuong Vang-str. Saigon

4444 Hoihow

1129 0022 5473 0046

0577 5714 4258 Canton

Pristine Canton

ITALY'S DRESS CRUSADE

AMATEUR CENSORS IN GENOA

The crusade for good morals and modest clothing in Italy is still kept active by Church and State. The Pope has expressed his opinion more than once on the necessity for a radical reform in women's dress and behaviour. Bishops, Government ministers, and Fascist officials lay down minute regulations as to the lengths of skirts and sleeves, and even to the texture of stuffs, which must not be of a diaphanous nature; and these circulars are fixed on church doors and given to school mistresses and their pupils.

A fresh impulse now comes from industrialists. A recent circular, promulgated among the women workers of a cotton factory near Brescia, is published in the "Osservatore Romano" of May 19. In this factory workers and employees are expected to observe perfect morality during working hours as well as outside the factory. In order to defend rigidly their personal dignity women must be correct in their behaviour and modest in their attire. In the event of any disrespect or unseemly conduct towards their officers are to be immediately reported to the manager, and punishment will be all the more severe where the transgressor is a superior.

The document becomes human, even paternal, when speaking of "respectable friendship" between young women and men, which is to be encouraged, and their marriage facilitated by the directors. But immediate dismissal, without warning, will be the fate of workers or employees who do not treat their companions or dependants with that respect imposed by Christian morality. A like fate is reserved for all women and girls who come to the factory wearing skirts above their knees.

So much attention has been devoted to the subject of skirts that some young bloods of Genoa were inspired to enter the crusade on their own account. They went up to every girl and woman they saw whose skirts were short, and with a piece of charcoal they marked on their silk stockings the lengths they were ordered to be by ecclesiastical and Government authorities. The streets of Genoa were full of piquant scenes and angry damsels in distress.

Mr. Richard Sicker, A.R.A., was elected president of the Royal Society of British Artists.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W.

ON 350 METRES

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Government Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on 350 metres:

1.48 p.m.—Weather Report.

5.30-6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese Music.

7.48 p.m.—Evening Weather Report.

8 p.m.—Evening Programme (Victor & H.M.V. Records supplied through the courtesy of Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.).

"H.M.S. 'Pinafore'" (Sullivan).

Selection The Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards.

Dance Music.

8.45 p.m.

"She is My Daisy".

"When I was Twenty-One".

Comedian Sir Henry Landry.

Dance Music.

9.30 p.m.

"The New Moon" (Romberg).

"Whoopee" (Kaha-Danderson).

Vocal Gems: Victor Light Opera Company.

Dance Music.

10.15 p.m.

"Trovatore" (Verdi), Selection.

Creator's Band.

10.30 p.m.—Close Down.

BENEFIT SOCIETY

F.M.S. FINANCES ON SOUND FOOTING

The annual general meeting of the F.M.S. Benefit Society was held at the office of Messrs. Walter Grenier and Co., Kwong Yik Bank Building, Kuala Lumpur, the president, Mr. L. F. Koch, taking the chair. There was a good attendance of members.

The minutes of the last annual general meeting were confirmed. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts for the past year, the chairman said that was the thirteenth year of the society, and he was happy to say that everything had since been found satisfactory. The membership was being well maintained and the work of the managing committee was satisfactory. The financial position was on a sound footing and there had been an appreciable excess of income over expenditure. The sum of \$45,000 was on investment at the close of the year and the cash stood at \$14,000, while a sum of \$4,000 was on fixed deposit at the Government Savings Bank.

The chairman, continuing, said that payments of benefits on a sliding scale was under suggestion and there was no doubt, he thought, that the adoption of such a scheme would strengthen the stability of the society. The members would be informed when a meeting to discuss the subject was to take place.

Dealing with the question of benefits, the chairman said that, unlike other societies, their society allowed a member to appoint anyone he wished to become his nominee. The Official Administrator had written and demanded the administration of the benefits of a deceased member of the basis that it formed a part of his estate. They had resisted the proposal and would seek legal opinion on the matter.

Professor Regaud, of the Pasteur Institute, and of the Radium Institute of the University of Paris, delivered at the Kensington Town Hall, W., a lecture on "The Progress and Limitation in the Cure of Malignant Disease by Radium."

TO-DAY

and every day

drop in for a

"quick one"

at the

ST. FRANCIS

HOTEL.

FREE SNACKS

every day from

10.30 — 12.30

and

5.30 — 7.00 p.m.

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LAZARUS

the RECOGNISED HOUSE for

ZEISS BINOCULARS.

Pimples, Blotches Quickly Vanish

Under This Penetrating Antiseptic You can have a clear, smooth, velvety skin. It will only take the pure cooling liquid LAYO. It soothes the skin and drives away pimples, blotches and other blemishes. ITCHING STOPS INSTANTLY. This healing wash penetrates the skin having no stain upon the surface, the pleasant LAYO for a pure skin will wash. Made in U. S. A. and sold by all good druggists. (Distribution Muller & Phipps, Manila—Shanghai—Hong Kong.)

DAUGHTERS AT LAW

MOTHER SUE OVER FATHER'S ESTATE

Penang, July 16.

In the Supreme Court Agnes Rajasingha and Elizabeth Goonawardana, two Sinhalese married girls, applied for an injunction to restrain their mother, Margaret Wijayarathne, from making use of a sum of \$5,000 which was on fixed deposit in the Chartered Bank, at Colombo.

A suit is pending in which the daughters claim for two shares on the estate of their father which they allege defendant held in trust for them.

Defendant denies that her husband left any money at all when he died. The money in the bank was the result of her own earnings.

The interlocutory application was postponed for one week and his Lordship, in granting the postponement, said he doubted whether such an application could stand as the property for which an injunction was sought was out of his jurisdiction. His Lordship threw out the suggestion, however, that defendant might get the money in Colombo transferred to the Penang bank. If this was done his Lordship thought the plaintiffs would not proceed with the application.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
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S. S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
*KIDDERPORE	5,334	15th Aug.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
MALWA	10,980	17th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KASHMIR	8,985	31st Aug.	Marseilles, London & Hull.
MOREA	10,953	14th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
MANTUA	10,946	28th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*MIRZAPUR	6,715	2nd Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
*ALIPOR	5,273	9th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.

*Cargo only. †Calls Casa Blanca.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

*TAKLWA	7,936	15th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALMA	10,000	31st Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
DALGOMA	5,953	4th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKADA	6,349	5th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TILAWA	10,006	4th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALAMBA	3,013	6th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

*Calls Rangoon.

BL Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st
and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and
carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

TANDA	6,556	30th Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Oct.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney &
ARAFURA	6,000	1st Nov.	Melbourne.
TANDA	6,556	29th Nov.	
ST. ALBANS	4,500	3rd Dec.	

1930

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong
to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo,
Cebu, Kolleruan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as in-
dicament offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New
Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

MOREA	10,953	16th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TAKADA	6,349	16th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*SHEARMOUNT	5,337	17th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*GARETTA	9,128	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KARMA	9,128	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*MIRZAPUR	6,715	2nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NAGPORE	5,283	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	10th Sept.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
TILAWA	10,006	10th Sept.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
ALIPOR	5,273	11th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
MANTUA	10,946	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
TALAMBA	3,013	17th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*KIDDERPORE	5,334	25th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
KALYAN	—	27th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NELLORE	—	29th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received
at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "CITY OF CANBERRA" Via Suez Canal 10th September
S.S. "PYRRHUS" Via Suez Canal 30th September
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AT THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.
Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

WANG FU

A STORY OF THE CHINA SEAS

Wang Fu was an "engine-room
artificer" upon the *Gracie Leigh*;
just an ordinary Chink that nobody
would notice, tolerably dirty, fairly
industrious, but very "everyday"
and usual; still, when it came to the
test, Wang Fu had it in him to be
a hero, and he was.

This is a story of the high seas,
although all the people who could
come forward and prove it are dead;
it was not gunfire or torpedo in the
Great War; nothing so romantic as
that! Just a storm acting on an old
hooker, but that came long after this
bit.

The *Gracie Leigh* was flapping
and whistling her open-seamed way
to hell across the China sea like a
ten-year-old "flivver" whose driver
hated himself to be seen in her.
She was a steam scrapheap, nothing
more, though her owners described
her as a tramp steamer. She was
cheap, everything on her was cheap
and most of it nasty. Her officers
were cheap, so was the crew, and
most of that, too, was nasty. All
this because the owners would not
part with a penny until it was forced
out of them by a pressure that
would blow the boilers off their set-
tings. The engines rattled and
screamed; the plates wheezed at
every move of her hull; there was
no paint anywhere. She was just a
bright red patch on a grey sea—the
red of rust.

Chief Engineer Cheap

The chief engineer was cheap,
though, in his case, there was a
little excuse. He had just got his
ticket and ships were scarce. So,
for the sake of experience, he took
the first that offered and did not
grouse. He was the kind of young
man who does his job to the best of
his ability no matter what may be
his surroundings; he had fought his
way up on his own feet; there had
been no one to help him, and he was
going to make his way in the world.
The *Gracie Leigh* was not to be his
home for long, but he felt if he
could work her across the China seas
there would be no job between
Seattle and Suez he could not face
with equanimity.

It was not very long before
trouble broke out on the *Gracie
Leigh*. It began over the quality
of the food. Most of the crew
denied this totally; they said that,
as the food had no quality, it was
impossible for it to cause any
trouble, and, anyway, the quantity
was far too small for it to give rise
to much trouble. But there was
trouble for all that, and things took
on a serious aspect when the deck
officers had to go about armed with
guns in holsters and the Old Man
to keep a couple of sawed-off shot-
guns on the bridge, just in case of
accidents.

The Gentle Hand

There was trouble, too, in the
engine-room. One day the Chief
discovered the third engineer drop-
ping coal-dust into the graphite
used for lubricating the bearings.
He was annoyed. Later on, he dis-
covered that the same gentle hand
had plugged the outflow from the
slide-valve lubricator with a wad of
waste mixed with dough. The Chief
took the Third on one side and told
him that, if he continued this sort
of thing very much longer, he should
be forced to speak to him severely
about it; frankly, he did not con-
sider it was exactly the behaviour
expected from his junior officers and
really it must stop.

Of course, the Chief did not put
it in exactly those words. As a
matter of fact, the rest of the
engine-room staff had the idea that
the Third had been monkeying with
the tail-end of a West Indian cyclone
and had failed to find the bull; his
clothing was merely a few old rags,
he walked with a decided limp, one

arm was in a sling, his face was one
gorgeous blue, and he could only use
one eye with any real effect. He
was a mixture of Greek, German,
and Malay, and perhaps one or two
other races, but he classified himself
as an American citizen, though what
the United States had ever done to
deserve it no one ever understood.

Touch and Go

A few nights after his little
argument with the American, the
Chief was lying on his bunk with a
pad of paper on his drawn-up knees
trying to persuade himself that the
bunkers contained sufficient coal to
carry the so-called ship into Chan
Chung, the first port on their jour-
ney. Provided a puff of wind did
not blow a peck of coal dust off the
stanchions, they might do it but it
would be touch and go, and, with
things as they were, he did not feel
any too comfortable. His ear
caught a gentle scraping on the
cabin door, and, without turning in
his bunk, he grunted "Come in."

The door was slightly opened, just
a crack only, and, through that slit,
there sidled in one of the Chinese
engine-room artificers.

"Hallo, Wang Fu, what are you
after?" he asked, quietly. He
gathered from the secretness of the
man's entrance that he did not
desire to have his visit loudly ad-
vertised.

"Velly bad chop!" replied the
Chinaman; "Now my talky sideways
you, my talky blue when my speaky
you. You wancky know?"

"Sure, I know you will tell me the
truth. Something serious, is it?
Well, come along out with it."

"My flend belong you; long time
manky stay topside; too muchy
bobby come by'n by."

"Come on, what is it all about?"
queried the Chief.

"Him maky swear talk; him say
it he stretch you, you belong go
frighty downside."

The Chief was not long in getting
the hang of this. He gathered that,
next time he should have occasion
to go down into the stokehold, the
Third would be waiting for him and
would kill him. The Chief was
that type of young man who hates
to disappoint anyone, even his
worst enemy, so he patted Wang Fu
on the shoulder.

Quite the Little Friend

"You are a good boy, Wang Fu;
quite the little friend to your fellow
man. Here is a dollar for you.
Now you run back and do not tell
anybody where you got it, or I shall
have the whole gang trotting up
with joyous information. So long."

And Wang Fu slipped out through
the crack again. This was not the
first time that the Chief had voyaged
to the Far East, and he had learnt
a few things. One thing he had
learnt was the method of getting
the best out of Orientals. Those
who treat the native races like dirt
beneath their feet and call them
dogs and other unsavoury things
are the very people who find it
necessary to talk about their lar-
gess, their inefficiency, and their
treachery. The Chief knew better;
he called them friends and behaved
to them as if they were friends. So
they looked up to him and did their
duty by him. There was no slack-
ing in discipline. He exacted prompt
obedience and punished hard, but
he was just, and any man—white,
yellow, or black—will stand his
gruelling, if it be just.

Shaky Propellers

Early the following morning the
Chief descended into the stokehold
to see if it might be possible to do
anything towards improving a few
of the more serious steam-leaks.
Every ounce of coal saved meant a
few more revolutions of the shaky
propellers and a few inches better
chance of reaching port. The first
person he saw was his friend the
Third busy doing nothing on earth
with an oil-can and a lump of waste.
The Chief was no fool; he could see
as far through a concrete partition
as most men. The plan obviously
was that he should remonstrate;
naturally, the Third would have
something to say and would say it
with a certain amount of gusto; this
would cause the Chief to hit out,
then the fur would fly. Although
the deck officers carried guns, the
Chief did not, nor would he allow
his subordinates to carry them. He
held that the man who totes a gun
is either a bully, or a coward; he
claimed that he was equal to any one
man whether armed or not, and he
did not think he would need to tackle
more than one at a time, for rela-
tions between the engine-room staff
were better on the *Gracie Leigh*
than they were on deck.

Superabundant Energies

The Chief walked across the
grating and observed, "Mr.
Montallen, would it be troubling you
unduly if I asked you kindly to cease
wadding your valuable time and
make some effort to concentrate
your unflagging and superabundant
energies on an endeavour, however
slight, to show some signs of earn-
ing a part at least of the lavish
salary paid to you by your generous,
though apparently misguided, em-
ployers."

"Please, do not interfere with me,
sir," answered the Third.

It will be understood that this is
more a paraphrase of the conversa-
tion than a verbatim report. As a
master of strict truth, it occupied
about half an hour for the two of
them to worry through with the
discussion, and the onlookers decid-
ed that, so far as they were judges
(and they had all had some experi-
ence), the disputants did not leave
out anything of any value that had
the remotest bearing upon the mat-
ter before the meeting. The ances-
tors of both parties, to quite a dis-
tant scale of relationship, were
drawn into the argument and the
habits and customs, both profes-
sional and private, of the two of
them were freely ventilated. Details
of their personal appearance were
discussed frankly and unreservedly,
and, again on the word of their
audience, men of all races, there was
no epithet, sacred or profane, es-
pecially profane, that was left out
of the controversy.

Coolness Astonishing

Through it all the Chief kept his
temper and was amazed to notice
that Montallen did so as well. The
coolness of the man was astonishing
and the Chief could not be quite
sure whether he was holding him-
self in for a deadly purpose or if he
had scared him stiff. If the Third
was bluffing, it was up to his boss
to call his bluff. So the Chief in-
vited his man to come out on deck
and be put under arrest for insubor-
dination to his superior officer. That
did it; Montallen immediately
came off it and apologized humbly.

"You have won, sir," he said,
contritely, "I apologize and will do
my duty."

"Good; get to it!" answered the
Chief, turning away to look at a big
leak in the forward main port side.
That was where he made his mis-
take. He had not taken a couple of
steps before he heard a scuffle; he
spun round swiftly as lightning,
and, in the dull steam-laden light of
the stokehold, he saw the cause of
it. When he had turned away,
Montallen, far from being contrite,
had seized a big shifting-spinner,
intending to smash in the Chief's
head with it, but Wang Fu, one of
the most interested of the specta-
tors, had saved his beloved chief's
life by hurling himself in the way.

A Stunning Blow

"Out of the blasted road, you
yellow son of a pig," bellowed the
half-bred half-breed, and at the
same time he struck the Chink a
stunning blow with the butt end of
the spinner.

Wang Fu sank on his knees in
front of Montallen, and, with a
superhuman effort, arrested his
fainting senses. He stretched out
both his hands and gripped his
enemy. The grip was a Chinese
stranglehold, and he began to
squeeze. It was not one of those
grips that are adopted in polite
fighting by white men, and even
among the Chinese themselves it is
considered as a foul of the worst
order, to be used solely as a last
possible resource; but Wang Fu only
remembered that the Chief was kind
to him and his people and that he
must be saved at all costs.

Appalling Yells

The onlookers seemed to be
hypnotized by the appalling yells of
agony from the Third as the Chin-
aman increased his pressure. In
vain, the Chief shouted to Wang Fu
to let go; he did not hear; there was
only room for one idea in the
Chinaman's brain: he must kill to
save the Chief. Montallen sank to
the grating, rendered senseless from
the terrible pain he was undergoing,
but still Wang Fu held on. The
Chief looked around for something
he might use to prize the man's

hands apart, and, while his back was
turned, one of the stokers took up
the shifting-spinner that had slip-
ped from Montallen's neverless
grasp and with it beat in the
Chinaman's skull.

Whining Groan

With a little whining groan Wang
Fu fell forward on his enemy's body,
dead, but not even in death did he
relinquish his fatal grip, and it was
minutes before the united en-
deavours of the men could get his
hands away.

Montallen was not quite dead; as
a matter of fact, he lingered on in
fearful agony for nearly two days
before he passed out, never recover-
ing his full consciousness. But the
Chief had no further difficulties with
the men on that voyage. If there
were any dissentients among them,
they kept quite in the background,
for when an officer has so far gained
the affection of the Chinks that one
of them will give his life to save
him, it is obvious that men of other
tints should treat him with
respect.—Fred Grove-Palmer in the
"Empire Review."

MODERN DRESS

VENETIAN PATRIARCH'S PROTEST

"Wretchedly short dress, often
with truncated sleeves and pitifully
decollé," are the subject of a pro-
test by the Patriarch of Venice,
Cardinal La Fontaine. His ad-
monition, which takes the form of a
letter addressed to the clergy and peo-
ple, describes such fashions as cer-
tainly not Italian, but importations
from abroad.

"I would not have you believe that
I aim at robbing your dress of all
smartness, or that I reduce you to ap-
pear in public in semi-monastic garb,"
says Cardinal La Fontaine. He then
refers to the admonition of Saint Paul
and to the precept of St. Francis of
Assisi, who said that neglect in man-
ners of dress gave an impression of dis-
respect towards those with whom the
wearer associated, while exaggeration
reflected vanity and flippancy.

Finally the Cardinal urges mothers
to dress their children with greater
modesty, and laments that the name
of hygiene should be invoked to excuse
un-Christian fashions even in this
respect.

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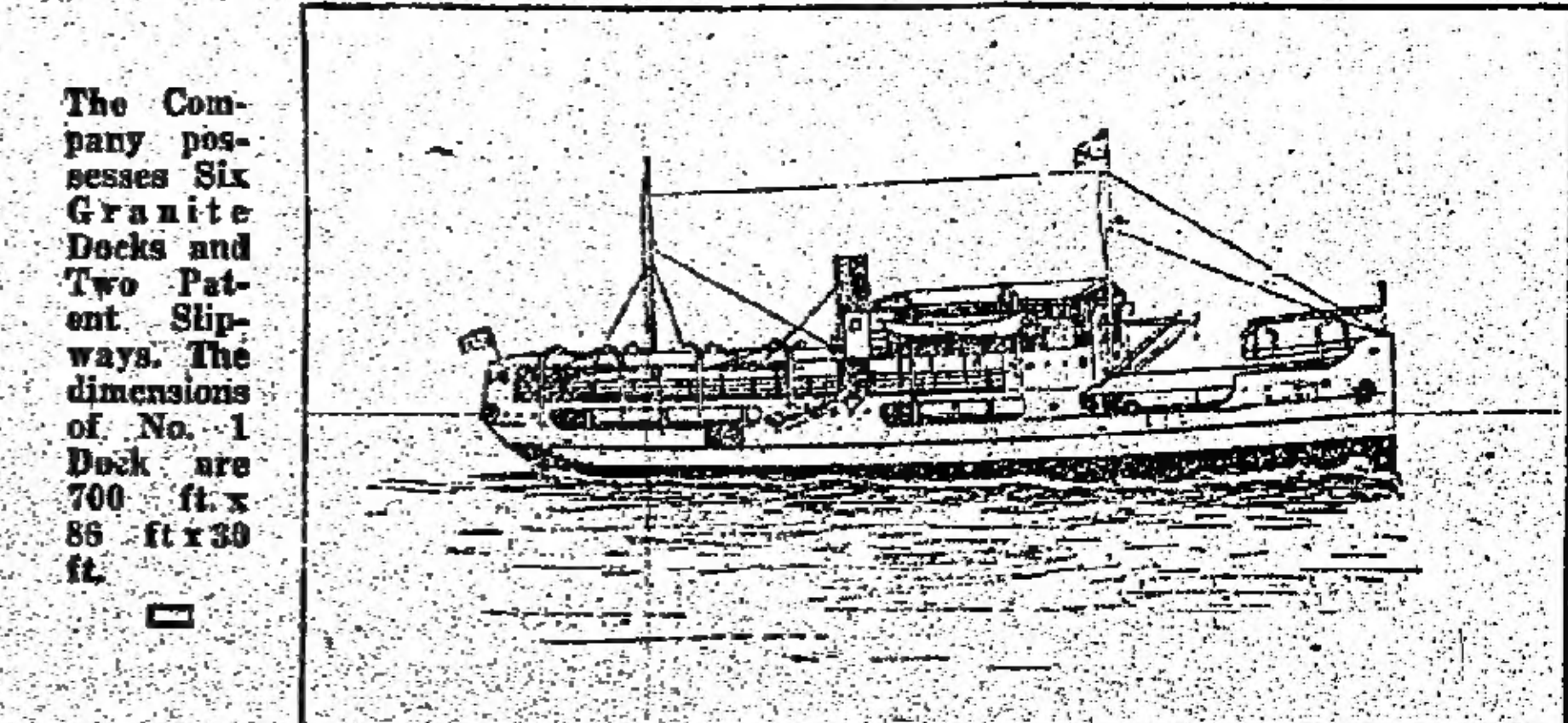
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Hong Kong, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1929.

STILL WATERS

It would be no Star Ferry tired that the "Sailors" Star Ferry "sailors" have of late been coming in for their periodic piece of criticism regarding the manner in which they slam the gates in the faces of those who arrive "just in time to be too late." Those hardy mariners seem to take a fiendish delight in this part of their "nautical" duties, and it is to be hoped that the occasional reminder they receive regarding their rudeness has at least a little of the desired effect. But we very much doubt it.

And cannot Crash Goes The something be Gangway done to cause those individuals, in the exercise of their "marine" duties, to let down the gangway with less thunderous effect? We know of nothing either in the Colony or out of it to compare with the "grand slam" that the gangways receive every time a ferry arrives either at Hong Kong or Kowloon. If these ancient mariners have no nerves, it might be pointed out to them that at least some of the patrons of the Ferry have and that these should be considered. But what's the use of complaining? Monopolies were never known to be influenced by criticism by patrons. Presumably anybody else. There has been no change in the slam-

ming of the gates or the banging of the gangways since the Star Ferry began to operate, and, to all appearance, there never will be any change—certainly not if the sailors are allowed to continue their propensity for doing just what they think fit.

One thing may be said in favour of the Star Ferry, namely, that it is, in several other respects, much more efficiently conducted than it was some years ago. The ferry piers, both in Hong Kong and Kowloon, presented a fine old jumble in the good old pre-War days. To-day the piers are a model of orderliness by comparison with the olden times, when passengers coming off jostled with those going on in the most promiscuous, and sometimes in the most hazardous, manner.

And as for the Ignoring The hardy mariners Mariners having all their own way, and a lot more than they ought to have, in dealing with late-comers, they were simply ignored, for the ferry had to be a good bit away from the wharf to prevent dozens of men, young and old, from jumping aboard. It was most exasperating, especially when one or more of the impetuous ones all but missed their objective.

Nowadays no A Remedy thing of that Wanted exciting sort happens, for the "sailors" have it all their own way—and Bang goes the gate on men, young or old, and alas! even on ladies, old or young, for the nautical gentlemen are no respecters of persons. It is high time this outrage on the public generally was remedied. But, as we have stated, we haven't much hope that a remedy will be effected.

Rather Surprising into oblivion we Silence should like to say here that it has been rather surprising that some of our prolific writers to the newspapers, *pro bono publico* (and no doubt also for their own special gratification) have not called attention to the somewhat astounding manner in which Magistrate Hamilton last week dealt with a Chinese, accused of writing

sedition slogans at a well-known point on the Peak. Photographs and translations of the said slogans were in evidence, but simply because the principal witness, a Shantung constable, did not give his evidence as clearly as his Worship thought, it should be given, the case was dismissed, the accused discharged and, worse still, the unlucky "Bobby" lectured in such a way by the "Bench" that it seemed the least that was likely to happen to him was instant dismissal.

The rate "Respects" To Magistrate, indeed, seemed more determined on that happening than in having the case tried on its merits, judging by what he stated when he sent his "respects" to the "C.S.P." At all events, the Shantung constable was, in the opinion of the Bench, no use for the job he held on The Peak, and his superiors were to be told so.

Now, this sort Should Not Go of thing from Unchallenged any sort of Magistrate is,

in our opinion, all wrong, and should not be allowed to go unchallenged. Constables of the Shantung or of any other variety, are not always quite clear in the expression of their ideas when in the Police Court, and surely they should not be blamed when this happens. A little patience on the Magistrate's part, a little help to the floundering witness and doubtless all would be well; but the "lecture" which Magistrate Hamilton seems to have thought it his duty to mete out to the constable in question is quite the last thing that one would expect from a British Magistrate speaking in a British Court.

In the first place, Judicial such a state of Spirit affairs is the very Lacking antithesis of the British judicial spirit or indeed of any judicial spirit, which should be and is based upon calm consideration. Doubtless Magistrates, like lesser men, occasionally act stupidly but when the "lesser men" do so the consequences are almost invariably of little moment. Not so when a Magistrate acts as the Magistrate acted in the case in which the accused, to all appearances, was caught practically *in flagrante delicto*. But the case is dismissed, the accused discharged and a floundering fellow of a Shantung constable is sharply cashiered. And all because the occupant of the Bench did not choose to act as ninety-nine in a hundred British Magistrates would have acted, namely, calmly, sedately and sensibly.

The constable Who Was The probably did Offender? not do precisely what he should have done or, rather, did not say what he should have said. But, then, neither did the Magistrate! Who is the more culpable in question? The vast majority of British and other residents of this Colony will doubtless have had no difficulty in coming to a sound conclusion—one that was more judicial than that of the Magistrate in question. And their sympathy will be entirely and wholeheartedly with the luckless constable, whose prospects, we trust, were not detrimentally affected by this very rare display of feeling from a British Magistrate's bench.

Happy Mission upon this un-Of The Press pleasant incident, we stated that we were surprised that those genial individuals who like to write to the papers—about the "Water Shortage," "The Films," "The Star Ferry Sailors," and other profoundly engrossing subjects—had not "taken up" the cudgels on behalf of this luckless Shantung constable. Well, we do so. It is the happy mission of the Press to flash the torchlight of sanity upon abuses. We trust that Magistrate Hamilton will reconsider what he sent to the "C.S.P." with his compliments, and do what he can—(if it is necessary)—to make amends towards a constable who may have acted stupidly (as we all act now and again) but who nevertheless appeared to be doing his best in the circumstances. His best may not have been good, but most assuredly the Magistrate's handling of the situation might have been better.

One fatal case of rabies in a dog was notified on Thursday.

Three cases of enteric fever were notified on Thursday. One was British.

The latest list of Justices of the Peace in the Colony is published. There are 84 Official J.P.'s and 140 Non-Official J.P.'s.

"A ration" for the men of the Indian contingent of the Hong Kong Police is announced as 1 1/2 lbs. atta, 2 oz. dhall, 2 1/2 oz. ghee, 2/3 oz. masala, 2/3 oz. salt.

The Lady Superior of Penang Convent, who underwent a minor operation at the General Hospital, Penang, is making excellent progress.

The current issue of the "Government Gazette" contains notifications of forthcoming letting of quarries and the sale of a large number of lots of Crown land in the Peninsula and in the New Territories.

Sanitary Department barge "S.D. C." is to be sold by the Government with all gear and fittings except ground tackle and domestic water tank. She now lies in the Government Mooring at Yaumati.

"The Circus" starring Charlie Chaplin, who wrote, produced and directed the film, will be screened at the Majestic Theatre, to-morrow and Monday. It is a real treat for the kiddies to see Chaplin and laugh with him.

A small fire broke out last night in a Japanese barber's shop at No. 20, Wypnam-street. The outbreak was extinguished with the help of three Indian constables, and the services of the Fire Brigade were not required. There was no damage.

Mrs. T. Robertson, living at No. 13, Queen's-road Central, reported to the Police, yesterday, the loss of a string of imitation pearls and a pair of shoes, worth \$17.50. They were stolen from her place during her absence, between Wednesday and Thursday.

A pair of trousers containing a wallet with \$150 in notes, were yesterday reported to the Police as having been stolen from the third floor of No. 335, Nathan-road, Kowloon, the residence of Mrs. F. Lim. Later the trousers were found stuffed into a drain pipe, but the wallet and money were gone.

Hong Kong's patrons of the Queen's Theatre are soon to be given a show by Mr. Torcat, the originator and producer of Rooster Acts, the roosters being the only trained game in the world, according to the framed advertisement in the main entrance of the Theatre. Mr. Torcat will be assisted by Mlle. Flor d'Alza.

A proclamation is published in the "Government Gazette" relative to reciprocal provisions, provided by the "Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance," between the Commonwealth of Australia of the one part, and Hong Kong and other parts of His Majesty's Dominions of the other part.

The Director of Air Services, Hong Kong (the Hon. Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N. retired) announces that persons intending to fly British aircraft over Dutch East Indian territories should communicate their intentions to the British Consular Representative at the place nearest to their intended destination. At least five days' notice should be given.

Last evening three Chinese armed with knives attempted to carry out a robbery at No. 7, Kiu-yin-fong, but were frustrated by an amah employed in the house raising the usual alarm of "Save Life." The would-be robbers departed hurriedly without taking anything. They gained admission to the place by one of them representing that he had come to repair the telephone, and once inside he admitted his confederates.

The death of Mr. G. O. LaBrooy, took place at the Ipoh District Hospital where he had been a patient as the result of being thrown out of his ricksha which was run into by a hire motor-car. He was born in Colombo, and came out to Malaya in 1893 and settled in Kuala Lumpur. Five years later he left for China where he worked as an insurance agent in Shanghai and Hankow. He returned to Ipoh about the end of 1910 and established himself as a merchant and broker. Later he started the printing business known as the "Canton Press" of which he subsequently became the owner. Deceased was the eldest of five brothers well-known in Perak and Selangor. Mr. O. LaBrooy, retired Station Superintendent, Kuala Lumpur, Mr. P. LaBrooy, of Seremban, and Messrs. C. H. LaBrooy and H. LaBrooy, of Ipoh.

MOTH PLANES

DETAILS OF SOME RECENT PERFORMANCES

REMARKABLE FEATS

Messrs. Arnhold & Co. write to the "China Mail":
"Our Principals, the De Havilland Aircraft Factory, have sent us the following cables giving particulars of recent performances of their well-known 'Moth' light aeroplane."

Telegram from de Havilland Aircraft Co., London—July 5.

Result: Kings Cup Air Race eleven seventy miles round Britain produced wonderful demonstration. Moth performance and reliability stop. Winning machine was 400 h.p. military Scout but Moths secured second, third, fourth and fifth places stop. One Moth with perfectly standard 100 h.p. Gipsy engine completed course at average speed one hundred eighteen point seven miles per hour which easily fastest time for light aircraft sixteen Gipsy Moth started and fourteen finished stop. Neither retirement due mechanical failure stop. Special trophy for private owners flying own machines won by Moth with Moths second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth. Havillands."

Telegram from de Havilland Aircraft Co., London—July 12.

Sealed Gipsy engine reliability tour now passed five hundred flying hours covering forty four thousand miles stop. Tour stopped for two weeks to exhibit engine Aero Show seals unbroken stop. Tour will continue afterwards stop. Engine running perfectly. Havillands."

Telegram from de Havilland Aircraft Co., London—July 23.

Captain Broad on Gipsy Moth won first prize International Aerobatic Contest at important flying meeting Heston Aerodrome organised in conjunction Aero Exhibition stop. Competitors included latest English Scouts, high powered German Fighters, Light Aircraft, etc., stop. 10,000 spectators including many distinguished foreign visitors. Havillands."

CANTON ITEMS

SEQUEL TO ATTEMPT ON MA SHEE-TSANG

Canton, Yesterday.
Great secrecy is maintained, as to the whereabouts of Ma Shee-tsang, the Chinese actor, at whom, as previously reported, a large bomb was thrown, followed by a hand grenade, the latter missile went wide of its object, but the former seriously injured the lower limbs of Ma.

The Police have not so far found any traces of the criminals, but it is understood that they are convinced that private vengeance is at the motive and, working on that conviction, they expect to arrest the persons concerned in this attempted assassination in the near future.

Further investigations have revealed that at least 16 people can now be accounted for in different city hospitals, the majority of whom are injured in the lower parts of the body.

Chang Hsueh-liang Replies
General Chang Hsueh-liang sent a characteristic reply to the Provincial Kuomintang's cable message (to him and other generals in the north-east provinces asking them to defend the country and resist foreign aggression) in the following words:—

"With the spear in my hand I have doomed the suit of armour awaiting the orders of the Central Government."

North and East Rivers
The Kwangtung Survey Office, which had to suspend the work in the upper country on account of the recent war, is about to despatch two batches of surveyors and staff, numbering about 70, to the North and East Rivers to carry out a minute survey of the districts in that section, both for military and constructional purposes. — Canton News Agency.

ELECTRIFY HER!

Pullman axle lighting apparatus and terms furnish a complete compendium for handling a woman, no matter what her mood may be. Complaint and cure have been worked out ingeniously by a writer in the Pullman news as follows:—

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If she talks too long—interrupt her.

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If she is willing to come half way meter.

If she will come all the way—receiver.

If she wants to go further—conductor.

If she would go still further—dispatcher.

If she wants to be an angel—transformer.

If you think she is picking your pockets—detector.

If she proves your fears are wrong—compensator.

If she goes up in the air—condenser.

If she wants chocolates—feeder.

If she sings inharmoniously—tuner.

If she is in the country—telegrapher.

If she is a poor cook—discharger.

If her dress unhook—connector.

If she eats too much—reducer.

If she is wrong—rectifier.

If she is cold—heater.

If she gasps too much—regulator.

If she fumes and splutters—insulator.

If she becomes upset—reverser.

—By Novetta.

SOME HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



Incidents in the Life of Our Beloved King George V.

Top left, at the races at Sandown Park as long ago as July 16, 1897. Photograph includes the late King Edward VII (centre); the late Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales (the present King George V.) and Princess of Wales (the present Queen Mary).

Top right, the King and Queen Mary in the Royal Coach at the City boundary at Mount Vernon, during their Majesties' visit to Liverpool in 1924.

Middle left, Visit of the King and Queen to Liverpool in connection with the New Cathedral in July, 1924. Their Majesties watch the procession of clergy from a doorway of the new cathedral.

Middle right, Trooping of the Colours on the Horse Guards parade, June, 1924. His Majesty the King with the Prince of Wales arriving.

Lower left, King opening the new University College at Bangor, Wales, on July 15, 1911. The King presents the Guidon to the Shropshire Yeomanry on the terrace of University College. Queen Mary and Princess Mary may be seen standing behind.

Lower right, the Knight of the Garter procession at Windsor on June 13, 1914. The King and Queen in the procession on the way to St. George's Chapel.

— Photos by Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd., London. — Copyright.



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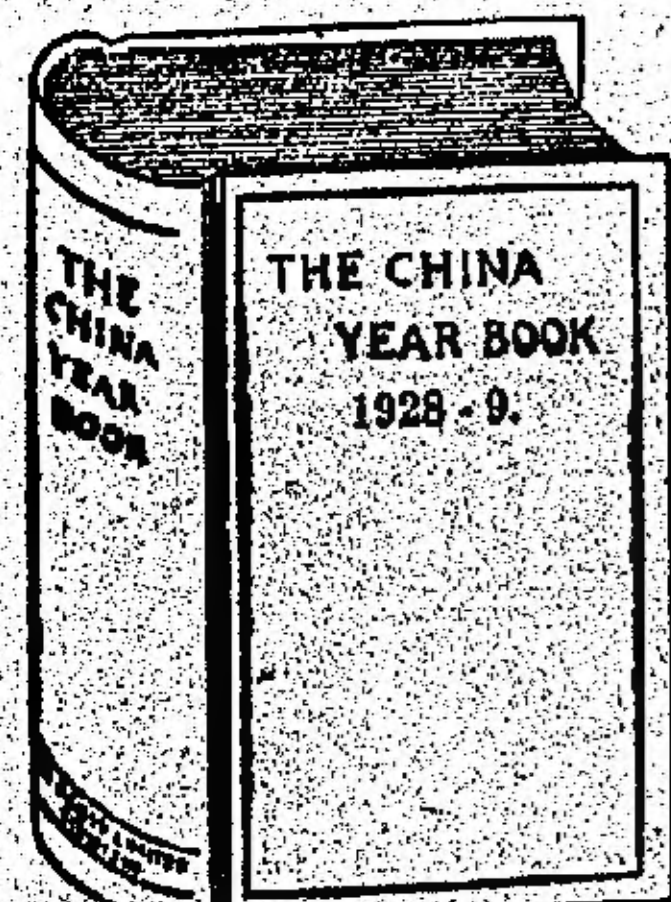
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Geo. McManus

ARCHIE, DARLING! LET'S NOT GO TO THE THEATRE TO-NIGHT—JUST COME OVER AND WE'LL SIT AROUND AND CHAT.

GEE! I'M LUCKY! I'VE JUST GOT SIX DOLLARS AND IF WE WENT TO A SHOW, I'D HAVE TO STARVE FOR A WEEK.

OH, I SEE YOU HAVE MONEY! WELL, HAND IT OVER—YOU OWE ME FOR SIX WEEKS' ROOM RENT NOW!

I'VE ONLY GOT SIX DOLLARS.

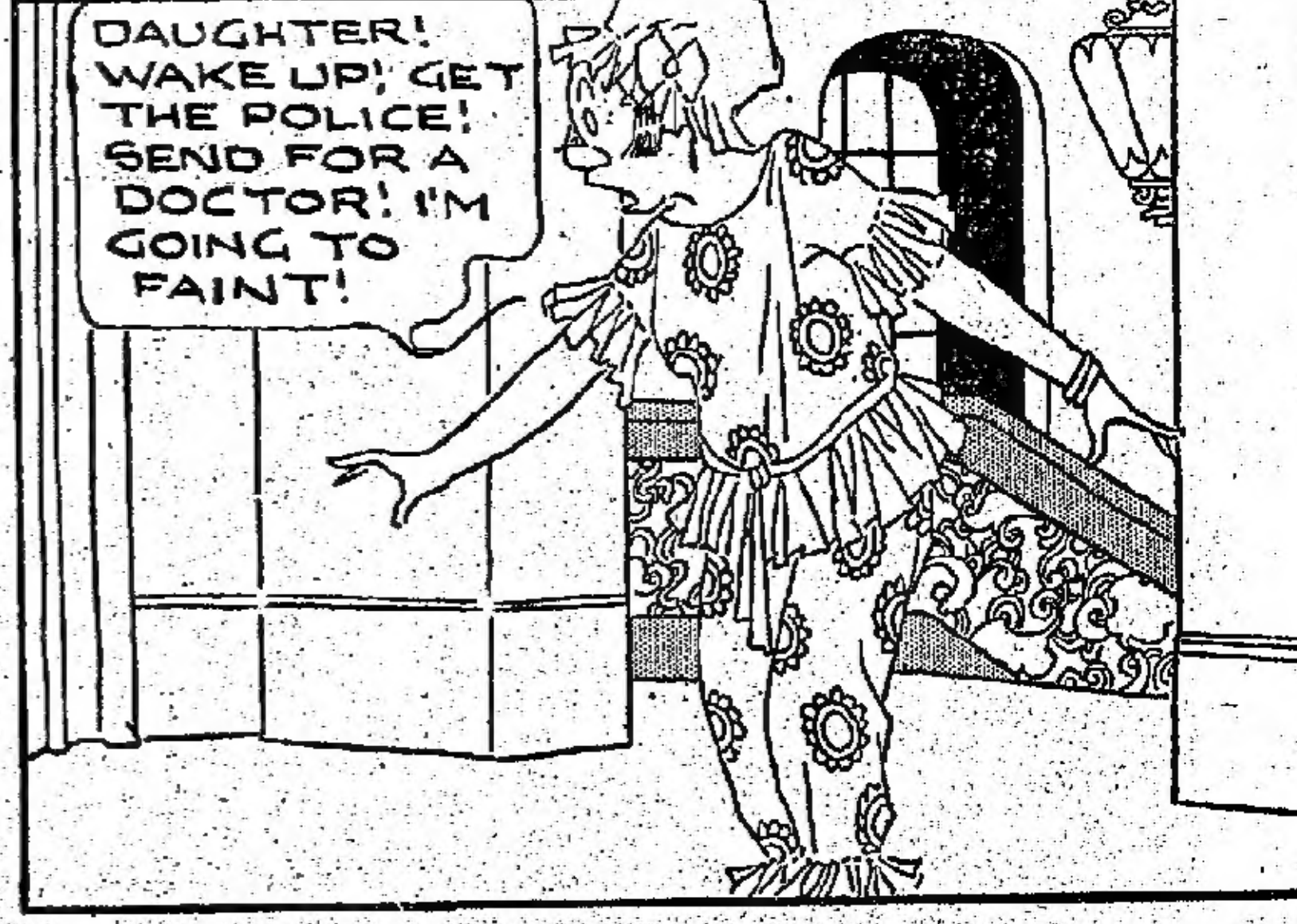
GEE! WHAT A CRUEL WOMAN—SHE TOOK EVERY CENT I HAD—NOW I'VE GOT TO WALK TO ROSIE'S HOUSE.

IT'S A SIX-MILE WALK SO I HAD BETTER START NOW.

ARCHIE, DEAR! IT'S SO BEAUTIFUL OUT—LET'S TAKE A NICE LONG WALK.

YES, DEAR! THAT'S A GRAND IDEA!

Bringing Up Father



HONG KONG \$ DIRECTORY

1929

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AT THE

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO., 3A, Wyndham Street.
AND AT

Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., Brewer's,
Hung Cheong, 68, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
H.K. & Kowloon Ferry Wharf Store, Kowloon.
H.K. & Kowloon Ferry Wharf Store, Hong Kong
Peak Tram Station Store, Low Tram Station
Lee Yee, 12, D'Aguiar Street
Excelsior Co., 5, D'Aguiar Street.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED
1845

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SHOULD BE CLEARLY MARKED
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BE CLEARLY AND BRIEFLY SET
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BUY A
DOLLAR DIRECTORY
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—an old one is of little use!

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3A, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1929.

PIONEER ART SUPPLEMENT.

7



GWEN LEE, LOWELL SHERMAN & NORMA SHEARER IN "A LADY OF CHANCE."—Take no chances—see this film at the Queen's Theatre on August 15 to 17.



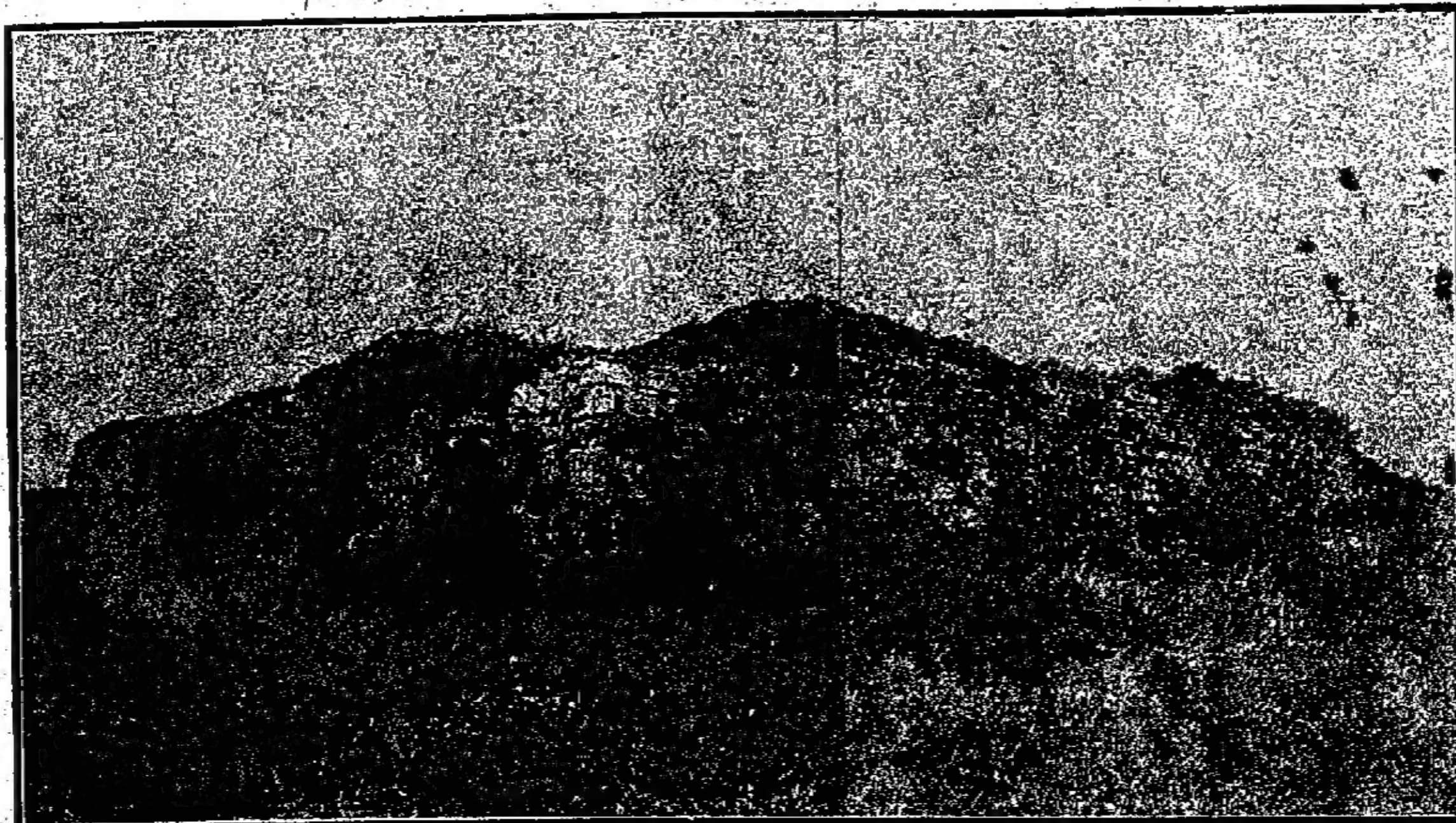
LAWN BOWLS.—Second Division League match between H.K. Electric Light Co. and K.B.G.C., the latter thanks to President Warren's rink's big score—winning by six shots.—(K. Fujiyama.)



ANNIE ESMOND, SYDNEY CHAPLIN & NANCY RIGGS IN "SKIRTS."—See this film at Star Theatre on August 11 and 12.



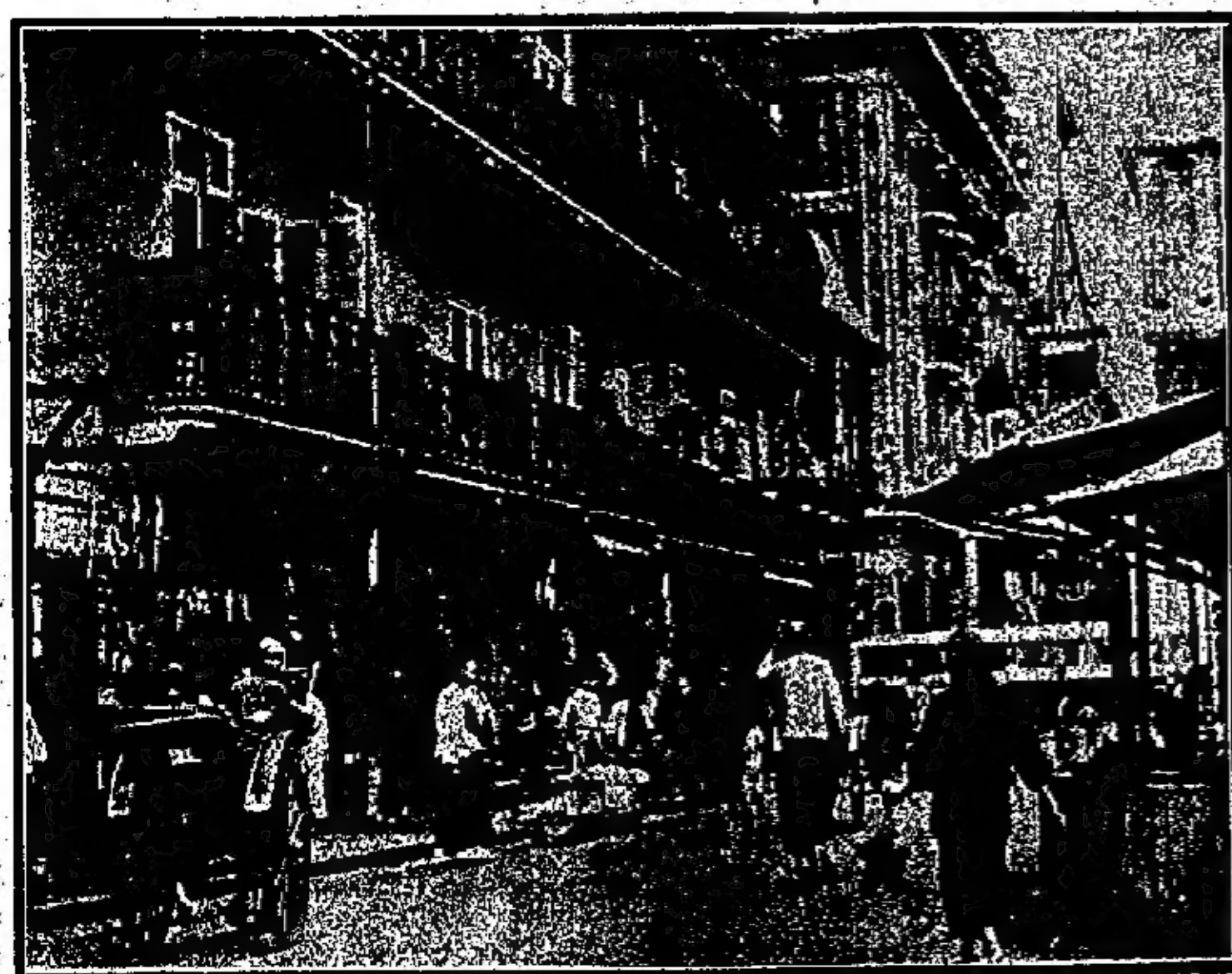
BETTY BALFOUR & SYDNEY CHAPLIN IN "SKIRTS."—Fine picture coming to Star Theatre on August 11-12.



OLD DUTCH FORT.—Ruins of old Dutch fort, standing now on British soil, on a promontory at the extreme south-west corner of Lantau Island. (See article elsewhere in this issue.)



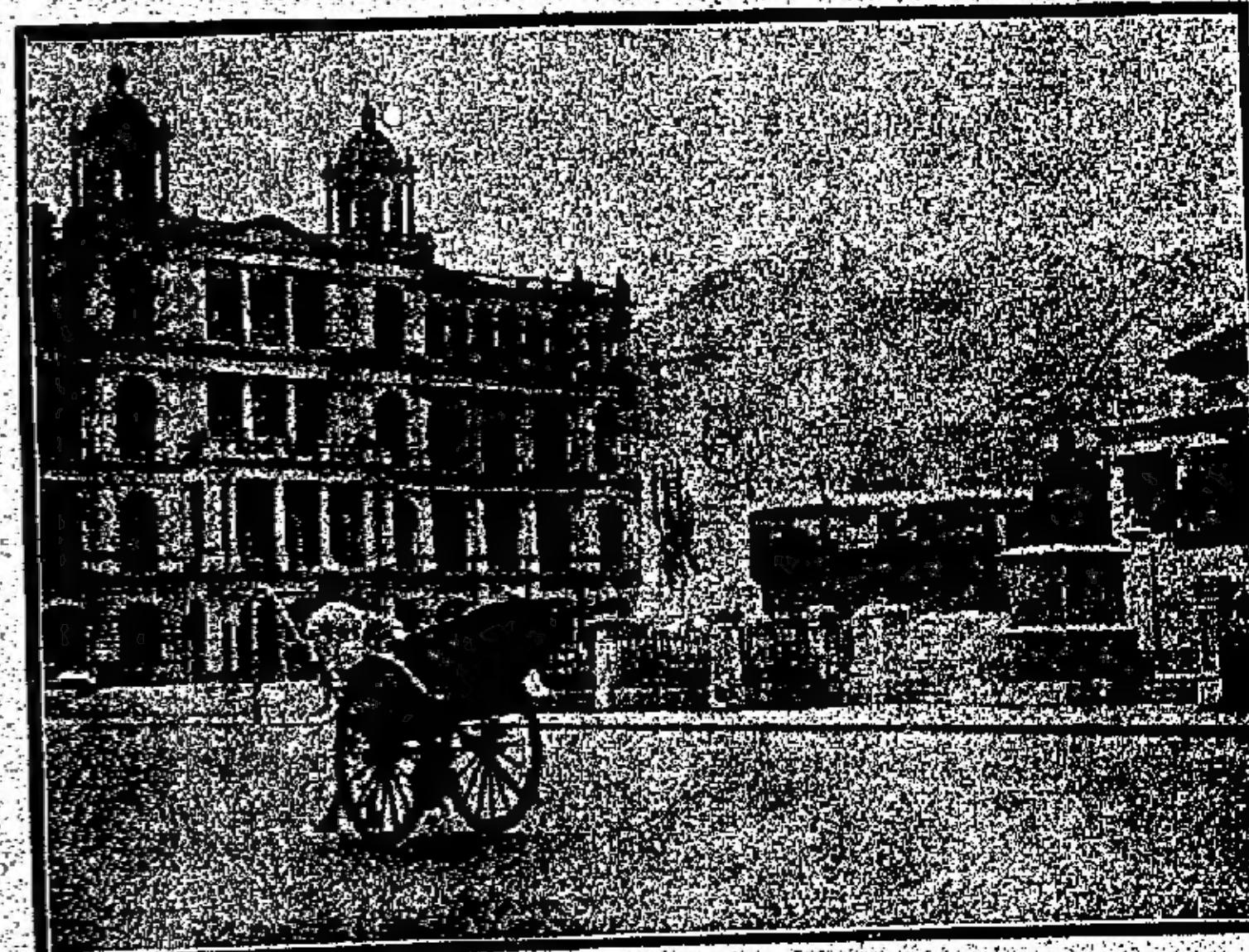
NORMA SHEARER, LOWELL SHERMAN & GWEN LEE IN "A LADY OF CHANCE."—Trio of stars to be seen at Queen's Theatre, August 15 to 17.



CHINESE LIFE.—Typical scene of local street with jinrikishas at left of picture.



MINDEN DAY.—Presenting the prizes at the close of the K.O.S.B. aquatic sports at Taiwan Beach, Kowloon, in celebration of Minden Day.—(K. Fujiyama.)



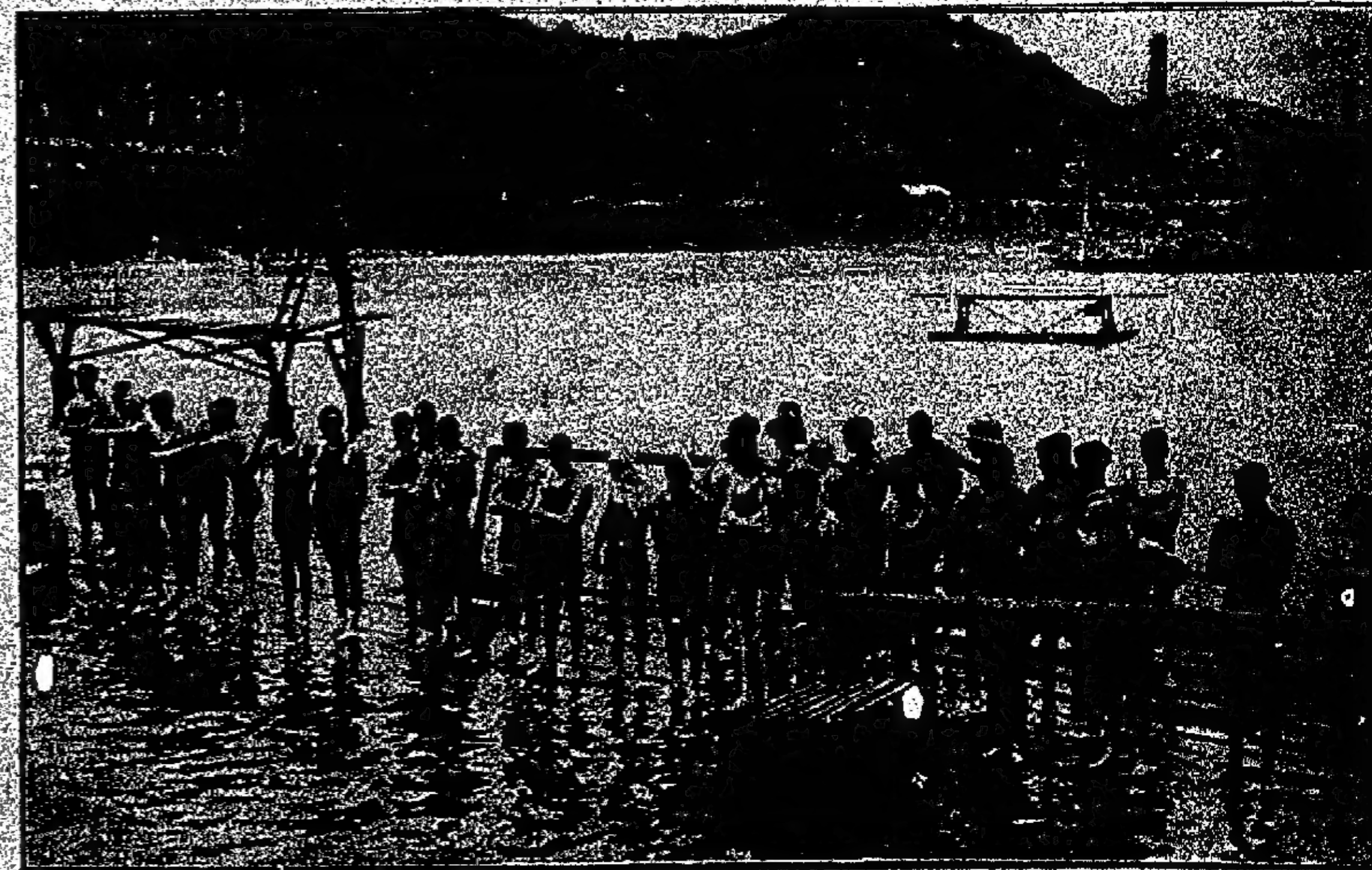
THE CENOTAPH.—Unusual view of Cenotaph and Statue of Sir Henry May, a former Governor.



K.O.S.B. CELEBRATE.—View at Taiwan Beach, Kowloon, on the occasion of the celebration of Minden Day.—(K. Fujiyama.)



SYDNEY CHAPLIN AND NANCY RIGGS in "Skirts," coming to the Star Theatre on August 11 and 12.



"DROOKED SOLDIERS"—K.O.S.B. ready for "action" at their aquatic sports at Taiwan Beach, Kowloon, in celebration of Minden Day.—(K. Fujiyama.)



The WOMAN'S Page



Fashions for the Cooler Months



The new crepe fashions the sports frock displayed by Sally Blaine, left. The modernistic pattern in midnight blue and geranium red is repeated on the neck line and the white kid accessories complete the costume. Crepe also fashions the gray sleeveless jumper on the right which Fay Wray is wearing and takes the place of the sweater for warmer days. The pleated skirt is grey also, and the ensemble derives its gaiety from the darker bands of grey silk which are applied on the jumper.

HYGIENIC FOLLIES

[By a Doctor]

The present style of women's dress has come in for a lot of criticism and censure. All sorts of ills were predicted for the wearers of what, to my mind, is a most rational and healthy style of dress for women.

I have heard and read quite pathetic descriptions of the perils of our women folk who were sensible enough and brave enough to defy the criticism of prudish males and females, some prudens even belonging to the medical profession. Influenza, pneumonia and almost every disease but housemaid's knee have been attributed, or suggested, to the fact of women wearing clothing open at the neck and of a diaphanous quality. As a matter of fact, a great many ills that the flesh has been made heir to, can be attributed to over clothing, and codding. I think that the bulk of the medical profession will agree with me that women, who wear few clothes, bare their necks and chests to the fresh air, are less prone to, and seldom suffer from, sore throats, simple tonsillitis or bronchial trouble; more than that, I believe every sensible man wishes he could shed much of his own unnecessary clothing and go about in comfort as the so-called weaker sex does.

My own experience has been that since women took to wearing the open necked, thin clothing, morning noon and eve, there has been a sensible decrease particularly at home, in those who formerly suffered from relaxed sore throats, tonsillitis and bronchial catarrh.

Fresh air, and free play of the lungs will never do anyone harm, as long as people lead an active life and keep the blood circulating.

The open air treatment is adopted for that dread disease, tuberculosis. Men and women are exposed to the fresh air day and night, eat drink and sleep in open shelters. They are not swaddled up to the throat in useless wrap-

pings which only tend to confine the emanations of the skin. In the name of all that is logical and sane, why cannot everyone that is healthy and well do likewise, and thereby keep well? It's not done, you know, it's not conventional!

Where can be found a healthier set of men than our sailors, their necks and chests exposed to the hot sun of the tropics, and the cold wintry winds of the North Sea. Yet it is a fact, so far as my experience goes, that as soon as Jack gets shore leave and done multi he develops sore throat, bronchial troubles, and longs to get back to the open necked "jumper." I, for one, say, let the open necked fashions, the bare arms and the short skirts stay. It is a sensible, healthy and more or less becoming mode of dress. As regards the short skirts, what reasonable objection can be made to them? True, not many years ago it was most reprehensible, and considered ill bred, to even hint at the fact that women had legs. The War has swept away many senseless prejudices, and necessity brought about the land girl, etc., etc., and that women have legs, good, bad and indifferent, is now apparent to everyone with eyesight.

TO REMOVE MILDEW STAINS

The stains left by mildew on our gowns is heartrending, but there are methods of removing them if they are not of too long standing.

The ever useful ammonia removes most of these if diluted in this way, but a very mild solution should be used with colours, and, if these are not "fast," it is safest to turn to petrol. Rub on gently with a pad of cotton wool, first on the wrong and then on the right side of the material, wherever stained, and then lightly brush the entire surface over with a clean piece of damp wool to remove any high-water marks that may remain.

WALL PAINTINGS

QUAINT TOURNAMENT SCENES

PANEL MODERN ROOMS

[By Elisabeth Kyle]

Of late years pictures have been growing steadily scarcer upon our walls, and the decorators, whose scope in Victorian times was limited to frescoes round the insides of public buildings, have, after an eclipse of centuries, again come into their own as regards domestic architecture. One wrongly chosen picture can ruin the whole balance of a room, but the mural artist able to blend both walls and furnishings into a happy completeness is to-day a much-sought-after person.

This is especially true in the case of Frances Burr, the young New York artist, whose decoration takes a unique form. The fashion of hanging a room with painted panels which relate to one another, has, of course, never quite died out. But for long no one has emulated the old Italian method of embellishing certain parts of the picture with tinted plaster and gold leaf until each panel stands out in low relief, a gay piece of primitive decoration, sparkling with colour.

Early Masters

Miss Burr, when in Italy some years ago, studied those early masters who employed gesso in their work. Then she went home, experimented, and adapted the process to a highly original form, utilising mediaeval subjects in modern indoor decoration.

New York critics have hailed her art as something entirely new, and owners of period houses are glad to avail themselves of it. America is a little tired of modern themes, a little anxious to find some field which stimulates the imagination. It has begun vaguely to resent the fashion which forces it after a hard day's battle with a sternly realistic world, to come home and read realistic novels or look at realistic pictures. That is why it is turning with relief to the mediaeval subjects and fantastic fairy tales created by the artist.

All her life she was attracted by tales of knights and ladies of long ago, and she has materialised in gesso and gold leaf those dream castles that have lain at the back of the minds of most of us at one time or another. Here, too, her study of the Italian Primitives has helped, for only their naive and exquisite simplicity of form translated into modern terms could give so purely decorative an effect to a living room.

The Tournament

Miss Burr's own small dining room, decorated in this manner, and exhibited in New York, is an interesting study in treatment. The floor is tiled in deep red, while the woodwork and the wrought-iron lighting fixtures were especially designed to harmonise with the sculptured walls. These show a mediaeval tournament, the panel over the mantelpiece depicting the queen of the tournament, while each of the other walls contains "some episode." The arrival of the knights, the summons from the heralds, the leading of two champions into the field, each at the end of a silver chain held by his lady, and the actual contest, a blaze of vermillion and

(Continued at foot of next column)

It's A Girl!



The masculine trend in feminine dress has even extended to tennis attire. What would grandmother say if she could see this sweet young thing, dressed in tannet trousers, for all the world like a man!

FOR TAR STAINS

Use benzine, and be sure to rub it well in.

FOR MEDICINE STAINS

Most of these can be removed by applying a solution of pure alcohol.

Picture Hat of Straw



Graceful in its outline and conception, this pleasant model is also serviceable in protecting the nape of one's neck from the almost perpendicular rays of the sun.

gold, before the king and queen and their attendant court.

The never-changing blue of her skies, the scarlet tents and waving pennants, awake a room to joyous gaiety, while interspersed with those vivid notes of colour, as in her panels called "The Isle of Joyous Gard," and "Escorted by a Hundred Knights," the calm green seas, the little distant hills, each crowned with its pink gesso castle, the dark poplars rising in the foreground, give one a vision of an enchanted land. The over-laying and burnishing of high lights, such as armour, with gold or silver leaf, is of important decorative value in those schemes by which the artist seeks to bring back romance to New York.

FASHION NOTES

GROWING POPULARITY OF THE BEACH ENSEMBLE

[Dress Critic of "Daily Telegraph"]

The bathing ensemble has assumed a definite place in Fashion. At places where a large part of the day is spent on sunny beaches it behoves every woman to look her best. The choice of the whole bathing outfit should therefore be governed by the wearer's type.

While some girls get delightfully sunburnt, other fair British skins simply become scarlet. For them some form of coat and cape is very necessary. How to look striking without being blatantly vulgar is not always easy when women insist on sprawling about in imitation of Lido life. It is therefore time that our experts started to give more thought to beach clothes.

Palm Beach insisted on garments that could not fail to attract attention. Perhaps the earlier efforts were a bit overdone by some designers. But now the best of the exclusive French and British houses give us charming and more practical models.

Black and Yellow

One of the favourite colour combinations of the season is black and yellow. The quaint trousers are of black satin (shoes also black); the coat, in a bold modernist pattern, is yellow with black spots, worn with a yellow blouse and sash. The hat, in a distinctive novel line, is in a soft black and yellow straw. In a similar model worn by a dark-haired type the yellow was substituted by coral-pink, which, like yellow and also white, contrasts well with black.

The real bathing suit is a less elaborate affair, though gaily coloured. Jersey and the variety of stockinette, plain and patterned, are generally favoured, as well as the large range of silken materials.

A cream-silk coat, lined with red, is very attractive over a swimming suit of red and white jersey. Blue and white and yellow and white, made up in bold contrast, look charming with a long reversible cape in the two shades.

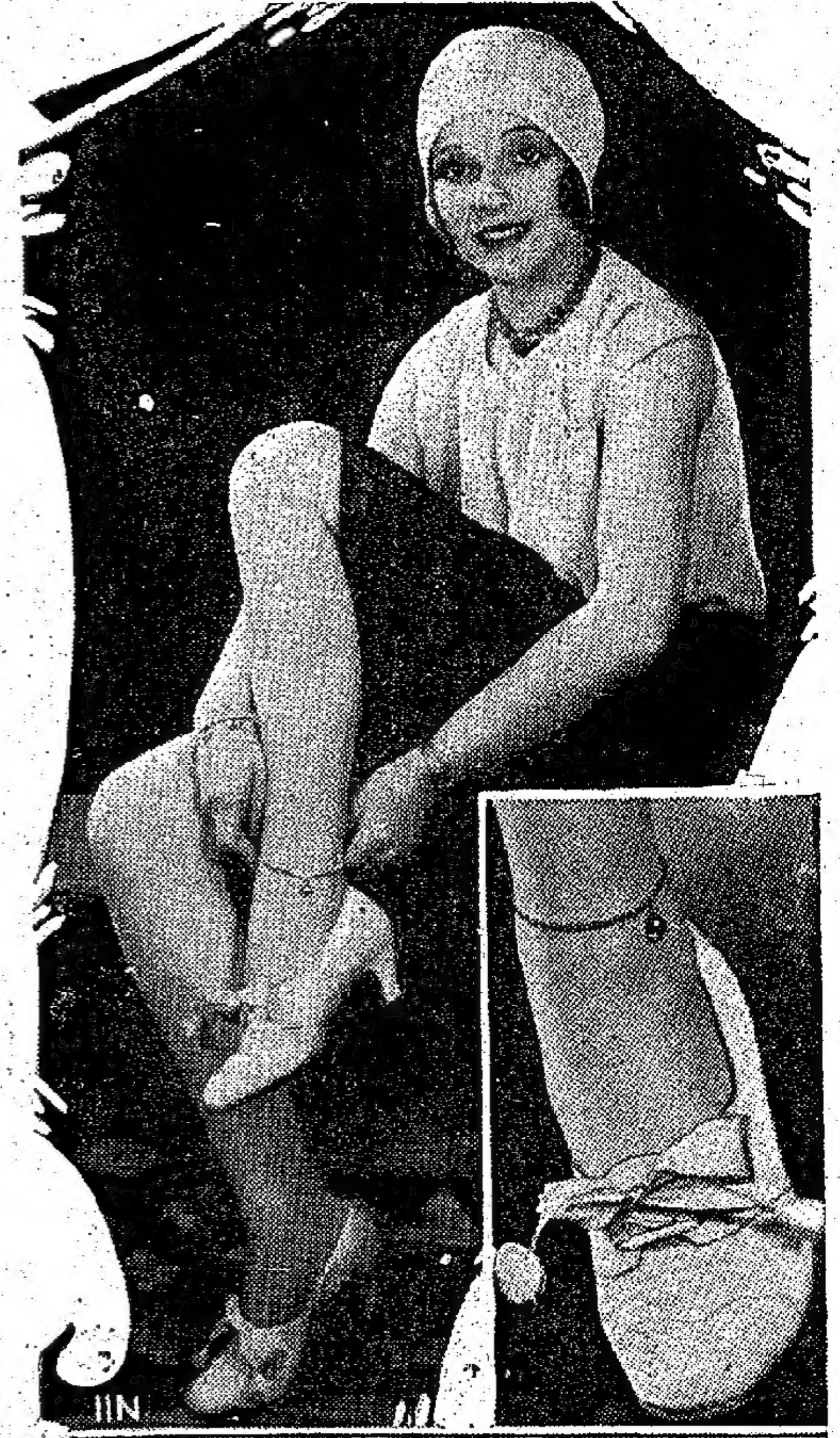
For the River

Beach fashions can be very charming—or the reverse—but it is rather a pity to confuse them with modes for the river, which are so essentially British. The short circular skirt with tucked-in blouse of white silk, or a pretty jumper, is a successful river style, with the gay flannel blazer or coat ready to put on when punting or sculling is over. Then there is that restful lady who reclines on punt cushions in a fancy cotton or voile ensemble with a becoming gay sunshade of paper, cotton or silk, such as we associate with river fashions at Cambridge or Oxford.

Ribbon Strings

Nothing is more attractive in the summer mode than the shady, and often beribboned, hats. They are now tied frankly under the chin with a quaint, narrow black velvet ribbon, or a wider-ribbon bow to match the trimming. The contrast between the sleek, modern shingle and the picturesque simplicity of the hat is most attractive. This is just where our British girls score for the most charming British types are being catered for by clever French milliners. There is a subtle difference between the newest fashions in hats, and these large sun shapes tied under the

Gold Anklet and Ball



When this charming girl's boy friends call her a "ball and chain" she doesn't pout. She merely lifts a shapely ankle and admits it, for she's really a prisoner of love, and has started a new vogue for the anklets with a miniature ball and chain in gold, "being shown" this season at Sing Sing and other resorts.—Posed by Sally Blaine.

chin. The latter are only for young people and for summer-time.

The Spider's Web

There is a book called "The Spider's Web." There is also a model of the name! It is an evening frock all in black net—naturally of the very finest texture. The web effect is seen back and front of the skirt and on the corsage. Although cobwebby, it forms a very definite design mounted over a very dark silver lame. The effect is strikingly lovely. Two huge poppies of black tulle outlined in sparkling diamante just relieve the darkened web.

Gossamer black is very attractive, almost more so even than the velvet and panne of winter. There is something so elusive about these new, gauzy black effects. Our dress artists this year have surpassed themselves in giving us evening designs full of poetic meaning, and recalling all the charming fantasies of past modes, without unduly pandering to their absurdities.

The Diamond Vogue

Another reason for the craze for all-white is the diamond vogue. These leading stones of fashion look their best with a background of white. Black is a little obvious and sudden for diamonds. In many cases it is apt to be too hard in contrast. Black is ideal for pearls. The Queen of Spain is among the clever dressers who prefer white or white and silver, as a background for their diamonds. When wearing coloured stones she endeavours also to reflect their shade in the frock.

White Satin

An interesting factor in evening fashion is the revival of the white

satin dress. Thick, lustrous satin, ingeniously made up either on severe classic lines or in a very picturesque way, can be fashioned to real advantage.

THE EVER-USEFUL LIME

The praises of the useful lime is always sung. Really it is marvellous for all sorts of toilet and household uses, apart from its food value.

It has its use after shampooing. Here are some more hints for its use in the house generally.

It will remove any fruit stains without roughening the skin. The lime should be used before washing the hands. Lemon juice combined with salt is also useful for removing ink-stains from all kinds of articles. Stains on white cotton or silk should be covered with a little salt and soaked for a while in a shallow saucer into which some lemon-juice has been squeezed. After the stain has disappeared the fabric should be well washed to remove the acid, which, if left is liable to destroy the fabric of the material.

Lemon-juice and salt are also splendid for cleaning panama hats and other white straws, but it is most important to remove all traces of the acid after its work is done, and to ensure this it is best to scrub the straw with a nail brush. Salt and lemon-juice is excellent for whitening marble, and it is equally useful for removing ink-stains which have dried on a writing desk. In the latter case all traces of the acid must be washed off with soap and water, when the wood should be polished with a good furniture cream.

A Very Wide Range In Summer Dresses



Full length sleeves, short sleeves and no sleeves—dictated by one's tastes; with pleats for the skirt or pieces let in. Evenness of the hem is generally preserved although individual straightness is in the minority. And none of the skirts comes to anything below the knee.

Pamela

is now showing an attractive display of materials in PLAIN and FIGURED NINONS and ART SILKS suitable for Afternoon Gowns

13, Queen's Road C

Camelia

"CAMELIA" solves a problem which has always been a cause of distress to womankind. No wonder that wherever "CAMELIA" is introduced, it is permanently adopted. "CAMELIA" is a new idea, which entirely supersedes all other forms of sanitary pads.

Insist on CAMELIA.

Obtainable at all drug and general stores.

OUR WEEKLY SERMON

Significance of Historical Element in Religion

MODERN CHURCHMAN'S VIEWS

[By Professor C. C. J. Webb, Oxford.]

(Continued from August 3.)

For, as the author of the anticipatory sketch of this paper goes on to suggest, in what may be called philosophical religion it is less easy to detect the historical element than in the national or political religions of which I have just been speaking. But it is to be observed in the first place that it is in fact usually on careful inspection to be detected there also; and in the second place that it is precisely the weakness of this kind of religion that, in consequence of its frequent failure to see God in history and its one-sided absorption in the universal nature or character of Reality in abstraction from its manifestation in historical individuals, it is apt to prove incapable of meeting the needs of human beings who in their own personal lives are such historical individuals and cannot find that adequate expression of their own true position in the real world which they rightly demand that their religion should supply in any system of thought, however spiritual and refined, for which their own individuality has no genuine significance.

Mystical Religion. Of mystical religion, which the writer of our programme links with philosophical religion as perhaps altogether lacking an historical element, I will speak again later on. At this stage I will confine myself to remarking that here, too, as in what has been called 'philosophical' religion, we shall on close inspection find the experiences of mystics, like the theories of philosophers, always conditioned, to a degree which, in view of the obvious mutual resemblance of such experiences among different peoples and under different creeds, one might not expect, by the historical circumstances of the individual mystic. I may perhaps afterwards have to suggest that a purely mystical religion, so far as it fails to supply the historical element necessary to a religion which is to be adequate to human needs, requires supplementation by something else.

The "Founded." But for the present I pass on to the type of religion next mentioned in my text, the "founded" religion. The presence in such a religion of an historical element is even more obvious, and the part which it plays greater, than in a national or 'state' religion. But the importance attached to this element in different religions which may be classed as 'founded religions' varies very considerably. It is certainly at its maximum in Christianity, and there is nothing that will throw more light on the significance of history for religion than a careful examination of the reasons for the distinctiveness of Christianity in this regard. It will probably be best brought out by comparing and contrasting it in this respect with its two chief rivals as 'founded' religions, claiming to have a message, not for some particular sect or people or nation, but for the whole human race—with Buddhism and with Islam. As to the former, although undoubtedly Buddhism bears upon itself the stamp of its founder's personality, and would not be the great spiritual power which it has been and is for the impulse originally imparted to his disciples by the life and character, and preaching of Gautama, and the influence exerted over thousands since his day by the story of his great renunciation and the tradition of his teaching, yet we cannot but observe that uniqueness is not claimed for him and for his mission in the same way in which it is claimed by Christians for the person and work of their founder. It is possible, indeed, to regard this as an advantage over Christianity possessed by Buddhism; but it unquestionably diminishes the relative importance in Buddhism of the historical element in religion, an element which those who on this ground would give the preference to the Indian gospel over that which was first proclaimed in Palestine would almost certainly consider to be overstressed in Christianity. For, while in Christianity Jesus Christ is represented as the one and only incarnation of the one and only God, in whose appearing in the flesh his previous revelation of himself to man reached its culmination, and to whose Spirit, taking of his to show it unto us, all subsequent revelation is attributed in Buddhism (speaking generally, for there is more than one form of Buddhism), Gautama is one of a series of Buddhas, though the last up to the present time, who from age to age reveal again and again the true way of salvation, and is thus represented rather as an instance of a kind than as truly unique. The devotion of many Buddhists, indeed, is principally directed towards him and towards his Mother, the Bodhisattva or being on the way

to Buddhahood who is believed to be his destined successor, in remarkable contrast with the traditional Christian anticipation of a "second coming" of the one Author and Finisher of our faith. It is true, no doubt, that nowadays some Christians may feel this traditional Christian anticipation to be a feature of our religion which it is less easy for us than it was for our forefathers to accept without misgiving. But I am only at present so far concerned with it as to point out that it coheres with that recognition of the absolute uniqueness of the personality which expressed itself in the historical foundation of Christianity which makes the historical element of greater significance in our religion than in any other.

Mohammedanism. The other religion with which, as I said just now, we might profitably compare and contrast Christianity as regards the position assigned in it to the historical element is Mohammedanism. Mohammedanism approximates in this respect more closely to Christianity than does Buddhism. Belonging as it does in its origin to the same family of religions as Christianity, it is less affected than Buddhism by the tendency, characteristic of the whole Indian group to which Buddhism appertains, to treat the world of sense as illusion and to neglect history as a mere phantasmagoria, or at the best a self-repeating cycle of masks under which the one unchanging Reality conceals rather than manifests itself from eternity to eternity. To Islam history is truly history—a single process, unique in itself and in each of its parts. Yet the significance of history is less in Mohammedanism than it is in Christianity, in that God remains, in transcendent majesty, outside of it. It is his messengers only that take part in it, and the supreme Prophet, Mohammed himself, is but the greatest of these messengers, in contrast with the central doctrine of Christianity that in Jesus the eternal Word, who was from the beginning with God and was God, became flesh and dwelt among us. We may be led by philosophy to recognize that Reality is ever individual, the universal in the particular, and that we have not reached our destination as philosophical enquirers so long as for us any other particular might have illustrated the universal as well as this particular, or this particular as well exemplify any other universal as this universal. Nevertheless the actual vision of the unique and individual reality is often denied to us. But in the Christian religion we may see, though as in a glass darkly, yet with the assurance of faith, that actual presence of the eternal in the temporal, of the infinite in the finite, which alone transforms tradition and memory into history properly so called, and justifies the presence in all religion of an element which we may call historical because it bears witness to the inadequacy of any apprehension of our individual relationship to the eternal Reality that may fall short of realizing the uniqueness of every such relationship. Christianity is in the supreme degree an historical religion because it is in the supreme degree a religion of individuality.

Mystical and Historical. It might seem perhaps at first sight that a particular faith would better earn the title of the religion of individuality by emphasizing the mystical rather than the historical element in religion. No doubt that which passes by the name of mystical experience is commonly characterized by a sinking of the mystic into himself, in which he becomes conscious of an immediate union with the one ultimate Reality, or at least of approximation to such an immediate union. The historical and social relations which diversify and enrich his everyday life, but are also felt to interpose themselves between him and the one ultimate Reality, drop out of sight and leave him free. "Lonely to the Alone to go." Divine to the Divinity. But I should not myself regard this kind of mystical experience, the importance of which as a factor in religious life I have no desire to disparage, as pre-eminently the realization, by him who enjoys it, of his own individuality. On the contrary, it is the very aim of the mystic's quest to lose the sense of an individuality which separates him; holds him apart from the One. The method by which he seeks to achieve this aim is the stripping off from his soul of those distinctive determinations which go to constitute him; this unique historical individual. The fact which has often been noticed, and to which I have already called attention in this paper, that mystics of all ages, countries and religions use such

similar language is of a piece with this tendency in mysticism to ignore rather than to stress individuality. A purely mystical religion (if such a thing be possible) would not indeed lack an historical element, since, as I observed before, the historical antecedents and connections of the mystic are never really altogether without effect in determining the form of his mystical experience; but it would be still only an imperfect religion were it unbalanced by the use of what the late Baron Hugel contrasted with the mystical as the institutional element in religion. For it is through the use of this institutional element that the individual realizes the truth of his historical situation in the one universe of God; and apart from the use of it he is in danger of missing in the God with whom he is conscious of being made one that which this God reveals in that actual course of events which we call history.

Tendency to Mysticism. I need only mention in illustration of what I have said the notorious tendency in mysticism, if unchecked by loyalty to a law or to a creed, to become divorced from morality, as well as the deliberate counteraction of this tendency by some great Christian mystics through insistence on the importance of not losing sight, in that concentration of attention on the divine unity to which mystics are prone, of the 'sacred humanity' of Jesus Christ. For this sacred humanity stands in Christianity as the pledge that in and through history we may lay hold, not of something other than the one object of the mystic's passionate love, but his 'Presence and his very Self and Essence all divine.'

While, then, an historical element is, as I believe, present in every living religion, the recognition of a single historic process as the medium not merely of divine revelation but of a divine Incarnation for and ultimately to humanity as a whole (since redeemed humanity is Christ's mystical body) is characteristic of the Christian religion. It is true that at first sight it might be objected that we have in Christianity the attribution of religious significance to a certain select portion of human history only, to the exclusion of all the rest. But on nearer consideration what is really secured by the emphasis laid on this select portion proves to be the recognition of the uniqueness of every part. It is as the centre of the whole that this part is chosen to be the point on which the light is thrown. No other would have done as well; for, just as these persons or events cannot take the place of any others (since there is in the end but one history), so no others can take the place of these. But from this one history no person and no event is dissociated or alien; rather, every one has its own unique place therein assigned to it by that Providence concerning which we have been told that the hairs of our head are all numbered and that not a sparrow falleth to the ground without our Father.

FLOODS IN NORTH

RIVERS NOW REPORTED TO BE FALLING

Peking, Yesterday. The flood situation has improved. Most of the rivers are reported to be falling.

It is hoped that the South Manchuria (Mukden-Dairen) line will re-open on Aug. 10, but the breaks in the Mukden-Anbung and Mukden-Shanghai lines are more serious.

Near Chinchow one train is marooned between two washouts. One foreign passenger escaped by crawling on his hands and knees along the rail track, which now forms a kind of suspension bridge across a raging torrent, which has washed out the embankment along which the line runs. He was thus able to reach Shanghai, and get a train for Peking.

BUDGET WANTED

MR. T. V. SOONG HOLDING OUT

Shanghai, Yesterday. The Finance Minister, Mr. T. V. Soong, this afternoon stated that his resignation is held up pending the States' Council passing a decision agreeing to a proper budgetary system all over China and taking the necessary steps to carry it out, failing which his resignation holds good.

It is understood that the States' Council will debate the question this afternoon at Nanking.

Judgment was reserved in the Appeal Court London, in an appeal by the Crown from a judgment of Mr. Justice Kinnear in favour of the Right Rev. W. W. Perrin, formerly Bishop of Willesden, deciding that payments under educational assurance policies for his children were not liable to income tax.

The Sultan of Zanzibar recently broadcast a greeting in Swahili from all stations in London.

WAR CLOUDS HOVER

EVENTS AT SINO-SOVIET FRONTIER

JAPAN'S OFFICIAL VIEW

Tokyo, Yesterday. A message from Harbin says that according to a Vladivostok report, the Soviet Commander of the Far Eastern forces has issued "a manifesto to the Russian people" alleging Chinese stubbornness in forcing the Soviet to resort to arms and that the people need not be alarmed as the Red Guard is fully able to cope with the emergency.

While it is impossible to confirm this, a report from Manchuria asserts that war clouds are again hovering over the frontier. A brigade of Chinese troops from Hailar, with two armoured cars, have arrived at Manchuria. The same despatch states that Sino-Soviet negotiations are now deemed hopeless. The Chinese delegate Mr. Chu Shao-yang, is expected to return to Mukden for the purpose of consultation and to consider measures to cope with the situation.

"Baseless Rumours." While Press despatches from Manchuria report an increasingly threatening situation, official circles in Tokyo remain unperturbed, and are inclined to discount half the reports as fictitious and baseless rumours.

Reports of sabotage are largely discredited, as official confirmation is lacking, while reports of the breakdown of negotiations are not regarded seriously, as it is believed that the so-called negotiations are confined to informal conversations over the long distance telephone.

The Chinese are attempting to arrange the opening of negotiations, while the Soviet is maintaining the stand that it is impossible to comply unless the *status quo* is restored.

Clash Unlikely. The Japanese Foreign Office appears to have anticipated that similar futile attempts to arrange formal negotiations, interspersed with occasional "alarums and excursions," will continue for some time before a *modus vivendi* is finally reached, but an armed clash is extremely unlikely.

M. Troianovsky (Soviet Ambassador to Japan) had a conversation with Baron Shidehara (Japan's Foreign Minister) yesterday but the Foreign Office intimated that no significance was attached to the visit, which was apparently mainly confined to Troianovsky's explanation of the present situation.

BATHING PERILS

NARROW ESCAPE NEAR CHINESE PAVILION

A TIMELY RESCUE

Last night, a Chinese swimmer had a narrow escape from drowning whilst bathing in the sea at Quarry Bay, near the pavilion of the South China Athletic Association. A thunderstorm just after 8 p.m., caused the electric lights at the pavilion to fail, but in spite of this some of the swimmers remained in the water. Suddenly there came a sharp for assistance.

It was a dangerous and difficult task to locate the distressed swimmer in the dark, but in spite of this several persons went to his assistance and after swimming about in the dark for several minutes, they managed to locate him just in time to save his life.

Some people who switched electric torches on to the water undoubtedly assisted the swimmers to effect the rescue. The swimmer was brought in in a semi-conscious condition, but came round after a while.

U.S. PROHIBITION

COMMISSIONER AND THE USE OF RIFLES

A NEW ORDER

Washington, Yesterday. Prohibition Commissioner Doran announced his intention to forbid 'dry' agents to use rifles except in remote areas where rifles are necessary for protection. Reuter's American Service.

IN THE SEA

STRUGGLE WITH A POLICE ESCORT

PENANG, JULY 15

A Chinese prisoner, who jumped overboard from a ship while being brought to Penang from Bukit Mertajam, was sentenced to two weeks' simple imprisonment to-day at the Police Court. It was stated that accused was arrested at Butterworth for begging and was ordered to the House of Detention at Penang and while being brought to Penang he struggled with the Police escort and jumped into the sea. A Chinese sampan was close by and rescued him. Straits Times.

John Cullane, aged seven, was accidentally shot dead by his brother, Patrick, aged 18, on their father's farm near Drumcollogher, County Limerick.

Gold bars worth 2316,500 were shipped at Plymouth for the United States in the French liner "Paris."

SHADOWS BEFORE.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN "CHINA MAIL"

Social Functions.
To-day—Dinner Dances at Hong Kong Hotel, Repulse Bay Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
To-day—Tea Dances at Hong Kong Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

To-day—Hong Kong Football Association Dinner to Mr. F. W. Black, Lane Crawford's Restaurant, 8 p.m.

Aug. 23—At European Y.M.C.A. Kowloon, Flannel Dance, 9 p.m.

Entertainments.
To-day—Queen's Theatre; "Wild Orchids."

To-day—World Theatre; "The Boxer Bride" at 5.15 and 9.20 p.m., "Remorse" (Chinese picture) at 2.30 and 7.15 p.m.

To-day—Star Theatre; "Red Lips."

To-day—Majestic Theatre; "The Big City."

Aug. 16—Promenade Concert, Parade Ground, Volunteer Headquarters, 9.15 p.m.

Home Mail.
To-day—Inward from Europe via Negapatam ("Plave"); U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai ("President Wilson").

Land Sales.
Aug. 12—At P.W.D. Offices, two lots of Crown land at Shek Shan, and Mong Kok Tsui, 3 p.m.

Miscellaneous.
Aug. 10 and 24—European Y.M.C.A. bathing picnics.

Sports.
Sept. 7—H.K.V.D.C. annual aquatic sports meeting at V.R.C., 9 p.m.

Meetings.
To-day—Association of Subscribers of Kowloon Tong Building scheme, Garden City Club, 8 p.m.

Aug. 12—Meeting of Band Concert Committee, Volunteer Headquarters, 5.45 p.m.

Aug. 14—Meeting of Swimming Gala Sub-Committee (H.K.V.D.C.), 5.45 p.m.

Aug. 15—Meeting of Football Council, French Bank Bldg., 5.30 p.m.

IN OTHER PLACES.
CHRONICLES FROM JAPAN TO JAWA.
Mr. R. C. Howitt, the District Officer Jasin, is going home on holiday towards the end of this month.

Under the sponsorship of the "Osaka Mainichi," one of the leading newspapers in Japan, and arrangements made by Messrs. T. Cook & Son, a party of 38 Japanese gentlemen left Osaka on April 27, via Siberia, for Europe. After having toured Europe, the party split, eighteen returning to Japan via America, and the remaining twenty returning by the str. "Hakusan Maru," via Suez. This steamer arrived in Shanghai and the party spent the day sight-seeing.

A Chinese, Ling Siau-kan was brought up at the Provisional Court, Shanghai, charged with burglary at Nos. 60 and 62 Kinnear Road. The accused entered the first numbered house and after stealing some clothing made his escape. When the property was found missing the police were called in and on their arrival found the accused lying on the ground in No. 62 Kinnear Road. The accused evidently thought that he might try a hand next door, but he was disturbed by the occupants and fell from the verandah and was severely shaken. He was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment.

At the Provisional Court, Shanghai, a Chinese woman was charged with being in possession of revolvers, ammunition, and parts of rifles. Det. Sgt. Glover gave evidence to the effect that on Tuesday the accused who was in a richa was stopped by the police at the Chapoo Road Bridge and four rounds of ammunition were found at her feet. Following this find the police made a search at No. 583 Nanking Road where they found revolvers of different makes and four baskets of spare parts of weapons. The accused stated that she and her husband who is now in the country were only the proprietors of a repair shop for arms in Nanking Road, and the pistols and parts were given to them to be repaired by a man named Chang, who is a sailor constantly travelling from Shanghai to Canton. Det. Sgt. Glover asked for a remand so that the police could make further inquiries into the matter, which was granted. It was stated that there is a large brass sign board outside No. 583 Nanking Road, and on it written the words "Gin & Smith Co."

OLD TAYLOR.
AGED BY TIME

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REAL HABANA CIGARS.

HENRY CLAY:

Panetelas 25's \$9.50 per box
Jockey Club 25's 9.50 " "
Londres Finos 25's 7.75 " "
Bouquet de Salon .. 25's 6.25 " "

LA CORONA:

Coronas 25's \$21.50 per box
Half-a-Corona 25's 11.25 " "
Celestiales Chicos .. 25's 10.75 " "

EL AGUILLA DE ORO "BOCK Y CA":

Excelentes 25's \$8.25 per box
Portenas Finas 25's 7.00 " "

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Handy Guide
to Locating the
Centre of a
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Ice House Street.



ANY trivial cut, scratch or sore place that is exposed to dirt and disease germs, may be the cause of a serious outbreak of ulcers or poisoned sores.

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Zam-Buk is purely herbal and contains no animal fat. Penetrating deep into the tissues, Zam-Buk expels poisonous impurities and kills all bad germs. It's unique skin growing property does the rest and all trace of any cut or sore is speedily removed by a growth of new healthy skin. Everybody needs this wonderful Zam-Buk.

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Also available for Eczema, Itch, Ringworm, Bad Legs, Scaly Sores, etc.

SALT WATER

SCHEME FOR CONSERVING RAIN WATER

ADVANTAGES OUTLINED

A meeting of the Sanitary and Publicity Sub-Committee of the Water Emergency Committee was held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of deciding whether the Committee should adopt the salt water scheme as prepared by Mr. Wong Kwong-tin.

Those present at the meeting were the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (chairman), the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, the Hon. Dr. S. W. Ts'o, Messrs. H. E. Goldsmith, A. S. MacKichan, E. Cock, E. Butler, Wong Kwong-tin, P. D. Wilson, M. K. Lo, T. N. Chau, and B. Wylie.

The salt water scheme, as outlined by Mr. Wong Kwong-tin consisted of the laying of a sea water main with branches through the most congested part of the city of Victoria for fire extinguishing, flushing of sewers, street washing and many other purposes where sea water can with advantage be used instead of fresh, thus conserving the fresh water supply and assisting to relieve the distress occasioned during periods of water shortage.

The advantages of such a scheme could not be overstated as the scarcity of fresh water which occurs at frequent intervals under the present arrangements and which will probably take some time yet to overcome does not only mean direct inconvenience and suffering to the public generally, but unwashed streets and unflushed sewers in times of drought aid the rapid spreading of innumerable disease germs which may cause epidemics at any time with deplorable results.

Salt Water Not Objectionable
Salt water is not objectionable and has been in use in towns in the United Kingdom for many years for street washing, flushing, public baths and fire purposes and as regards roads the salt in the water tends to bind the dust and keep the surfaces moist.

It is used successfully on ships for all sanitary and other purposes and cast iron pipes have a life of from twenty to thirty years.

The time has now arrived for some drastic action be taken to conserve the fresh water supply as, by all appearances, with Hong Kong and Kowloon growing at a rapid rate, there will always be a tendency for the fresh water supply to be on the short side.

Danger of Fire
The danger of fire alone in the congested areas during the periods of drought is of sufficient importance to have some such scheme as that proposed brought into operation so that a copious supply of water would always be available if fire broke out, and he thought it was more by luck than good management that nothing serious in the way of fires has not already taken place.

The filthy condition of the congested areas of Victoria especially the back streets are at present a menace to the health of the community and a Colony of the size and importance of Hong Kong requires something better than the present unsatisfactory methods of cleansing to bring it more into line with modern ideas of what cleanliness should be.

The eight inch main line is designed in three sections, thus one section could be laid through the area most requiring it, for experiment, and the two remaining sections proceeded with later when experience had been gained as to the best procedure to adopt. For instance with an 8" main laid from Shek Tong Tsui to Eastern Street through Hill Road, part of Pokfulam Road, part of High Street and Eastern Street with a pump connected at each end, the length of piping being approximately 600 ft. the whole area enclosed by the above streets could be supplied with salt water and tested out.

Eastern Street and Hillier or Peel and Gilman Streets form section No. 2.
Hillier or Peel and Gilman and Wyndham or D'Aguiar Streets form section No. 3.

What It Will Cost
Mr. Wong stressed the necessity for such a system and pointed to the increasing population and increasing water consumption. He suggested that the salt water scheme should be examined from the public health viewpoint as well as that of conserving the Colony's fresh water supply.

Mr. Butler said there was nothing difficult in the adoption of the scheme. The estimated capital expenditure was \$270,000, and it was also estimated that a supply of one Not Desirable.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmith, Assistant Director of Public Works, said the Hon. Mr. Crossy was unable to be present. It had not been possible for the D.P.W. to examine Mr.

MONEY AND SHARES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS

-On London-

Bank, wire 1/11 3/4
Bank, on demand 1/11 3/16
Bank, 30 days sight 1/11 3/4
Bank, 4 months sight 1/11 3/4
Credits, 4 months sight 2/- 1/2
Documentary 4 months sight 2/- 1/2

-On Paris-

On demand 1197 1/2
Credits, 4 months sight 1272 1/2

-On Berlin-

On demand 46 1/2
Credits, 60 days sight 43 1/2

-On Bombay-

Wire 129 3/4
On demand 129 3/4

-On Calcutta-

Wire 129 3/4
On demand 129 3/4

-On Singapore-

On demand 83 1/2
On Manila 94

-On Shanghai-

On demand 82 1/4
30 day's sight (private paper) 82 1/4

-On Yokohama-

On demand 99 3/4
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) 10.00

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 24 1/2
Silver (per oz.) 24 1/2

Bar Silver in Hong Kong 2 1/2% dis.
Copper Cash Nominal
Copper Cents 8% Prem.

Rate of Native Interest 7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin 32 1/2% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par.

Wong Kwong-tin's scheme and it was therefore impossible for him to comment on it. Mr. Goldsmith pointed out that Mr. Newhouse, in the preparation of the salt water scheme referred to, was assisted by another sound engineer.

The question of utilising salt water had been examined by the D.P.W. but it was felt that until every other source was exhausted that a salt water scheme was not desirable. Of course, a time might come when all other water resources had vanished or when it might prove more economical to use sea water. That time had not arrived and if work was carried out now it might interfere with work which would have to be carried out later if the necessity arose. The Department had examined all nullahs with the object of getting the maximum supply from this source for flushing purposes, etc. It had been realised that the utmost use had not been made of these supplies, and it was now proposed to harness them.

When the time came for a salt water scheme, full consideration would be given to that proposed by Mr. Wong Kwong-tin.

Referred to P. W. D.
The Hon. Dr. S. W. Ts'o suggested that the scheme should be considered by experts with a view to getting it thoroughly thrashed out.

At the conclusion of the discussion the chairman said the original proposal was to decide whether the meeting should adopt the scheme and recommend it to the Water Emergency Committee.

He had drafted out an amendment to the effect that the meeting had considered the scheme and desired it to be referred to the technical advisers of the Public Works Department for report by them, after which the committee desired to further consider it.

Mr. M. K. Lo seconded the amendment which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman expressed thanks to Mr. Wong Kwong-tin and Mr. Butler for the trouble they had taken in the preparation of the scheme.

BUS FATALITY

INQUEST ON CHINESE BOY IN KOWLOON

HEAD CRUSHED

Yesterday Maj. T. S. Whyte-Smith and a Coroner's jury held an inquest on a 15-year-old Chinese boy who died from injuries received through being knocked down by a Kowloon Motor Bus Co.'s vehicle in Prince Edward Road on July 27. Medical evidence given by Dr. J. E. Dovey was that death was due to multiple injuries and laceration of the brain; the boy's head being badly crushed, probably between two objects.

Traffic Sergeant Scrim said that when he got to the scene of the accident, the bus was in a ditch, together with an Austin Seven owned by Mr. H. C. W. Tinson, which was knocked over by the bus. Mr. Tinson pointed out to witnesses the place where he had fallen out of his car after it was hit by the bus.

The youth's body was lying in the road, with a basket beside it. An adjournment was given until August 28, at 2.15 p.m.

A Fourth Folio Shakespeare, dated 1635, realised \$380 at Sotheby's.

T.T. on London 1/11 3/4

T.T. on Shanghai 82 1/4

Banks

H.K. Bank \$1235 n
H.K. London Reg. \$125 1/2 n
Chartered Bank \$105 b
Mercantile A. & B. \$105 b
Mercantile C. \$105 b
P. & O. Bank \$105 b
Bank of East Asia \$90 1/2 n

Insurances

Canton Insurance \$630 n
Union Insurance \$326 b
North China Insurance \$160 b
Yangtze Insurance \$350 n
China Underwriters \$2 s
China Fire Insurance \$310 b
H.K. Fire Insurance \$770 n

Shipping

Douglases \$27 1/2 n
H.K. Steamboats \$24 1/2 s
H.K. Tugs & Lighters \$47 1/2 b
Indo-Chinas (Pref.) \$70 n
Indo-Chinas (Def.) \$92 1/2 n
Shell Transports (old) \$22 s
Shell Transports (new) \$22 s
Union Waterboats \$22 s

Mining

Bonguets \$3.10 b
Kailan Mining Ad. \$3.6 n
Langkats (comb.) \$15 n
Langkats (single) \$15 n
Shanghai Explorations \$14 1/2 n
Shanghai Loans \$14 1/2 n
Raubus \$14 1/2 n
Tronoh Mines \$21/- b

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves \$128 1/2 b 129 sa
H.K. & W. Docks \$32 1/2 b
China Providents \$4.35 b 4.45 s
Hongkew \$117 1/2 n
New Engineerings \$13.5 s
Shanghai Docks \$137 1/2 b 139 sa

Cotton Mills

Ewo Cottons \$16.40 b 16.60 sa
Shanghai Cottons (old) \$12 b & sa
Shanghai Cottons (new) \$14 b
Loong Sings \$10.45 b

Lands, Hotels & Buildings

H.K. & S. Hotels \$8.35 s
[84/35 sa
H.K. Lands \$59 1/2 b 60 s
Shanghai Lands \$150 b
Humphreys' Estates \$13.60 b
H.K. Realities \$8.30 b

Public Utilities

H.K. Tramways \$18.70 b 18 1/2 sa
Peak Trams (old) \$11.80 n
Peak Trams (new) \$6.05 n
Star Ferries \$64 1/2 b
China Lights (comb.) \$13 1/4 sa
China Lights (old) \$13.20 n
China Lights (new) \$13.20 n
China Lights 1928 issue \$13.20 n

H.K. Electric (old)

H.K. Electric (new) \$57 b
Macao Electric \$26 1/2 n
H.K. Telephones \$7 n
China Buses \$114 1/2 b
Singapore Traction \$11/- s
Singapore Pref. \$20/- s
Sandakan Ltd. \$2 1/2 s

Industrials

China Sugars \$95 eta. n
Malabon Sugars \$27 n
Canton Ices \$2 b
Cements (comb.) \$9 s 8.90 sa
Cements (old) \$7.70 b
Cements (new) \$14.40 b
H.K. Ropes (old) \$7 s
H.K. Ropes (new) \$7 s
United Asbestos \$5 b

Stores, &c.

Dairy Farms \$19 1/4 n
Watsons \$11.90 n
De A. Wings \$80 cts. n
Lan. Crawfords \$13 1/2 n
Mackintoshes \$18 b
Sinceres \$12 b
Wm. Powells \$29 1/2 s

Miscellaneous

H.K. Amusements \$26 b
H.K. Constructions \$15.65 b
B. Ind.-G. Bonds \$64 1/2 n
H.K. Govt. Loans \$7 1/2% prem.
Chinese Estates \$99 s

BANK NOTES

LOCAL CIRCULATION AND RESERVE

Returns of the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hong Kong, during the month ended July 31, 1929, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are as follow:—

Banks	Average Amount	Specie in Reserve
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$16,053,878	\$6,308,000*
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	49,159,096	\$4,000,000*
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,822,661	600,000*
Total	\$67,035,565	\$10,908,000*

* In addition Sterling Securities are deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$1,255,700.

† In addition Securities deposited with the Crown Agents and Straits Government valued at \$2,990,442.

‡ In addition Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$180,000.

The following statement of the securities lodged with the Crown Agents by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, against their notes in circulation, is published for general information under Section 6 of the Mercantile Bank Note Issue Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 65 of 1911):—

Security	Amount mkt. price.
4 1/2% Treasury Bonds repayable at 100 in 1930	\$180,000 100% 100%

RAINCOATS

GENT'S

LIGHT WEIGHT RAINCOATS.
SINGLE BREASTED

WITH BELT

VERY STRONG WEARING

GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

\$7.75

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A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE.

OVERLAND

CHINA

MAIL

SPECIAL COLOURED SUPPLEMENT

with PICTURES of all local events

is given in the

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CHINA NEWS, LOCAL NEWS

and all the NEWS.

The Weekly paper that saves you the trouble of writing Home.

Normal transit of newspapers via the Siberian route has not been resumed. This is one of the reasons why the people in the Old Country are all the more anxious to read of latest developments in this part of the world. The Suez Canal route remains and, for the Homeward journey, all Hong Kong papers (except not too big cuttings, which go as letters) are sent that way. Won't you post a copy of the "Overland" to a friend, who will be very pleased to read its contents?

The "Overland," as is generally known, is the only weekly news budget published in Hong Kong with pictures. This week's issue tells about "Red Thursday" (a predecessor of which was the Communist demonstration outside the Chinese Legation in London); about the improvement in water supplies; about the apathy of the British public towards their own interest in China; about the floods in the North and the disasters in Japan; and, in fact, all the "local" and "China" news of the week.

In the whirl of a trying Hong Kong summer rendered all the more unbearable by the acute shortage of water, letters to relatives and friends in other parts of the world frequently fail to be written even by the most ardent correspondents. It is a kindly thought, therefore, to ensure that those away from the Colony, or folks at Home, should have an unfailing supply of Hong Kong and China news every week—by means of a subscription to the "Overland China Mail."

Without any trouble of packing and worrying about the Post Office on your part, and at a one-and-only cost of H.K.\$3.75 for three months, the "Overland China Mail" will be sent Home for you every week, catching the mail regularly. It contains just the news, features and pictures from the daily "China Mail" that make a studied appeal to people with any interest whatsoever in Hong Kong, and many letters testify to the keen pleasure and interest its weekly arrival brings.

For your folks at Home to receive this weekly budget, or to keep yourself posted with affairs during your absence, all that you have to do is to drop a chip to the "Overland China Mail."

The word "Overland" is a reminder of the experience behind the production, it having been published since the early days of the Colony, to be sent OVERLAND because there was no Suez Canal, and that was the quickest route by which to get mail Home. In the march of time, the "Overland China Mail" has become the only weekly news budget which has pictures. It is made just to suit requirements, as it has done all along. What more could be desired?

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"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."

Sport Columns

NAWAB OF PATAUDI WIN FOR SCHMELING

RESOLUTE & VERSATILE BATTING IN VARSITY MATCH

The first Indian to play for Oxford in the battle of the Blues at Lord's has earned as much distinction as any batsman has ever done in the long history of these matches.

The Nawab of Pataudi had almost hidden his light under a bushel until the great occasion, but he then outshone everyone in the resolution and versatility of his batting. His batsmanship gained much from the fact that the Cambridge fielding throughout was a delight to watch, while the bowling was easily superior to Oxford's, Blundell, the New Zealander, being the best bowler in the two elevens.

The Nawab's tactics were those of a born cricketer. Coming out when Oxford were tottering in the balance, he rallied them steadily and having taken measure of the bowling brought his keen eye and flexible wrists into play for a variety of graceful on-side strokes.

P. F. Warner says: "His was a fine innings in trying circumstances and no praise is too high for him. He appears to see the ball very quickly and his method is sound and easy. With increased strength and experience will come greater power and range of stroke, but it is obvious that he has marked possibilities."

"India has given us Ranji and his nephew, Duleep Singh. She now sends us the Nawab to wear worthily a Dark Blue cap."

PRINCE'S NEW CLUBS

TOLLEY'S IRONS NOT TO HIS LIKING

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York watched part of the match between the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society and the Sunningdale Club at Sunningdale, and joined the crowd who were following Cyril Tolley and Rex Hartley at the tenth hole.

The Prince chatted several times with Tolley, who won the Society's single point of the afternoon, and had practice swings with Tolley's iron clubs. The Prince stated that they had not enough "whipiness" to suit his fancy, and mentioned that he had just bought a new set.

On the first series of singles Sunningdale won by 6 to 2, with two halves, and afterwards the club won by 9 to 1. Thus, the home side carried over an advantage of 15 to 3 to the foursomes. The second day's play was comprised of foursomes, and the Society gained their single success by winning the afternoon match at three games to two. Tolley and Storey were beaten in each series.

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

TWO NEW WORLD'S RECORDS CREATED

London, July 18.
In the London women's athletic championships, held at Stamford Bridge to-day, Miss M. King (Kent Ladies' Club) won the quarter mile in 59.15 seconds. This constitutes a world's record.

Miss H. Hatt (London Olympians) won the 80 metres hurdles in 12.25 secs., also a world's record.

The Aga Khan's Buland Bala was beaten only a head in the Grand Prix de Paris by Hotweed, the winner of the French Derby. This speaks rather well for the English three-years-olds, of whom Buland Bala is not nearly the best. It is also another advertisement for Blandford, who is the sire of Buland Bala, as well as of Trigo and Athford.

HOW "GERMAN DEMPSEY" BEAT PAOLINO

Max Schmeling, the twenty-three-year-old German heavyweight whom Gipsy Daniels knocked out in less than a round in Frankfurt fifteen months ago, is to-day the best prospect in all America for the heavy-weight championship of the world.

Schmeling, the "Jack Dempsey of Germany," as he has been called, punched and slashed Paolino Uzeaud in the Yankee Stadium, New York, as previously reported, until he had the Basque woodman a battered, tottering, physical wreck, but still on his feet, unbeaten in spirit, at the end of the fifteen round contest.

Only Paolino's tough physique—as tough as the trees of his native forest—and his courage enabled him to stand up under the heavy artillery of blows brought to bear on him.

Odds were betted on the Basque at the start of the contest, and for some time after, as it was thought he would outstay his rival and slow him for the time when Paolino would make his ponderous punches tell.

But Schmeling, instead of tiring and slowing, gathered speed as the contest progressed, and in the last six rounds punished his opponent so severely that a knock-out at any time would not have surprised the 45,000 onlookers.

Schmeling's Advantages

Advantages of height and youth—6ft 1 in. and 23 years, against 5ft 11 in. and 31 years—were with Schmeling, and although, at 13st. 5lb. he was 5lb. the lighter, he is heavy enough for anything—if he is good enough.

He is not a colourful fighter, and the contest with Paolino was a slow affair for more than half the distance; but Schmeling has a big following of the German population in America, which is an important consideration with promoters.

Jack Sharkey, the Lithuanian-American, has been named as Schmeling's next opponent by the New York Commission. It is understood, and the winner of that contest will probably have the good fortune to "cut in" on the gate for the next heavyweight championship fight.

One of the preliminary bouts in the tournament, which was organised for the benefit of the New York Milk Fund, was between Primo Ubaldo, the Italian cruiserweight, who became quite a familiar figure in England, and Roy Wallace (Indianapolis). This was a short-lived affair, as Ubaldo was knocked out in the third round.

The gate is estimated at half a million dollars, of which 40 per cent. goes to the Milk Fund and 40 per cent. is split between Schmeling and Paolino.

Rousing Gipsy Daniels
Tom O'Rourke, the veteran American manager, who has been urging Len Harvey to go to the States and earn some big money, is now trying to rouse Gipsy Daniels into activity.

He remembers that Daniels knocked out Schmeling, the "German Dempsey," in less than a round at Frankfurt early last year, and after Schmeling's defeat of Paolino in New York recently he cabled to Mr. Dan Sullivan: "What's happened to your Gipsy Daniels? Why doesn't he come after Schmeling?"

Mr. Sullivan said that he had cabled to O'Rourke to say that Daniels would leave for America as soon as any match was made.

The Winchester and Eton match was drawn. Eton made 427 for eight wickets (declared). Winchester made 265 in the first innings, and 129 for three in the second.

The Rugby Union made a net profit of \$12,361 on the Welsh match at Twickenham, and \$11,719 on the Irish match.

STRAITS CHINESE

WHAT BOOKS THE LOCAL BOYS READ

The Chinese Reading Club held its half-yearly social at the Chinese Girls' School at Cairnhill Road, before an appreciative audience who thoroughly enjoyed a pleasant programme of variety turns, writes the Chinese correspondent of the "Straits Times."

An address was delivered by the Rev. W. Murray, who pointed out that the Straits Chinese Reading Club was a unique institution and the only one of its kind in Singapore. Primarily, its object was to inculcate young people with the habit of reading and studying books of merit. Secondly, its aim was to continue the education of the youths of this city who had left schools. He stressed the importance of a good command of the English language and said he had frequently been told by members of business firms that it was difficult to find young people with a sound working knowledge of English and who could write ordinary letters.

Club in Singapore

In Singapore there were many clubs catering for the physical needs of young men because they need healthy exercise. But physical recreation was not enough; they should not neglect the culture of the mind as it was no less important. The Club existed for the purpose of encouraging and helping its members to acquire the habit of reading and studying English literature. It had to its credit a record of some 20 years of continuous efforts in this direction, and amongst its own members might be found not a few who were now holding important positions in the commercial and public life of the Colony.

Mr. Murray appealed to the young men of the city to join the Club and in doing so he pointed out that the advantages were entirely on their side. Mr. Song Ong-siang and himself, continued Mr. Murray, were very busy people who gave their time to conduct the meetings for the benefit of the members. It was part of the work of the institution to introduce to them the best books which would help them in self-culture knowledge of English language and literature.

Library Subscribers

Such were the encouraging words that fell from one who, with Mr. Song Ong-siang, has worked hard, as principals of this institution. It is a matter of surprise that in a populous city like ours there should be only one Chinese Reading Club, but in view of its objects there should be several; the response from the young men, however, has never called for an extension. When one considers the number of Chinese English reading public, it might well be asked what books are they reading? There are only 200 odd Chinese subscribers to the Raffles Library, and allowing for the fact that a number of people purchase books from newspapers, the figure is rather startling. Not a few of our young people have taken to indiscriminate reading of certain magazines and papers which, Mr. Murray says, is a waste of time. There would appear to be room for a real campaign among our youths to urge them to read the right type of books.

The course of reading conducted in the Straits Chinese Reading Club by Mr. Song Ong-siang and Mr. Murray is systematic, and the books are carefully chosen. In a city like Singapore where the attractions are becoming more and more numerous the distractions will correspondingly increase, and when one bears this in mind the prospect is really disturbing. The habit of reading will prevent our youths from uselessly frittering away their time. It can easily be acquired by a continuous attendance at the Straits Chinese Reading Club and will make them love the books which, as the Rev. Mr. Murray admirably puts it, "will help you in self-culture, knowledge of English language and literature."

The debate took place recently in the Dutch Parliament on the revolutionary attack on Curacao, Dutch East Indies, on June 8.

MALAYA SCOUTS

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO SIR R. BADEN-POWELL

As Chief Scout for Malaya H. E. Sir Hugh Clifford addressed the following letter to Lt. General Sir Robert (now Lord) Baden-Powell, the founder of the Scout movement:

"I have the honour to address you in the name of all Scouters and Scouts in Malaya and to offer you on their behalf loyal greetings and hearty congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the initiation of the Scout Movement."

"It will on this occasion be of interest to review what the Scout Movement has achieved in Malaya and for Malaya. There are Scout Associations in every Settlement of the Colony of the Straits Settlements and in every one of the Malay States, Federated or Unfederated. Boys belonging to all the many nationalities which comprise the population of the Malay Peninsula parade side by side and there is no doubt that the movement also has the support of their elders. The total number of Wolf Clubs and Scouts is over five thousand and this number is increasing monthly."

"Only for the Malay boy are there troops reserved for one nationality and these only in the rural districts, where the Scout ideals of Service and Duty are being carried to the most distant villages. The tracking games, the Scout-craft generally and above all the appeal to chivalry prove especially attractive to the Malay boy, and the Malay Scouts, already numbering one thousand, are likely to multiply exceedingly and to exercise a great influence on the outlook of the race."

WORLD PEACE

NEW FIRST LORD'S PLEA FOR ARBITRATION

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty in opening Burnley Co-operative Society's new dairy, said that, without entering into details of what the Government's policy might be with regard to the Admiralty and the other forces of the Crown, he would say that they looked upon the work they had to do from the point of view that they wanted peace with security.

The wanted security, if they could get it, by good fellowship, mutual understanding between peoples, and by the substitution of peaceful arbitration for the unholy conflict and bloodshed which had always been the outcome of the arbitrament of war.

CHILDREN SOLD

NEFARIOUS GANG IN COLONY

COMMENDABLE POLICE WORK

After three months' work of a very difficult nature, the Police have succeeded in breaking up a gang of traffickers in children, and twenty persons, alleged to be members of the ring have been arrested.

It is understood that they will not be charged in Court, but will be deported by the Police. The arrests were made in different parts of the Colony, some of the places having been under suspicion for some time as the venue for negotiations. Half a dozen children were also taken charge of by the Police, and the Po Leung Kuk will try to trace their homes, with a view to returning them to their parents.

The majority of the children dealt in by the traffickers were bought, like cattle, by agents in Chinese territory and shipped to Hong Kong and men and women here, the "brains of the gang," do a lucrative business selling the unfortunate little "slaves."

A Constant Supply
The middlemen in the country have no difficulty in securing a constant supply of children for a mere song because of the alluring stories they tell to the little one's ignorant and poor parents of the happiness which awaited the children in homes of wealthy Chinese residents in Hong Kong. The parents invariably part with their children for the sake of the little ready cash offered them, and regard the heartless middlemen as their benefactors!

The prices which the traffickers obtain here for their human cargo is understood to be about \$250 for a small boy from a person wanting to adopt a son, and about \$80 for a female child of good appearance.

In the majority of cases the boys' lot is a happier one than that of the girls, they really become the adopted children of the households into which they are sold; but the poor girls with few exceptions, are sold as mail trains.

Mrs. Julia Annie Pope, three of whose sons perished in the Rye (Sussex) Lifeboat disaster, was buried beside them in Rye Harbour Churchyard.

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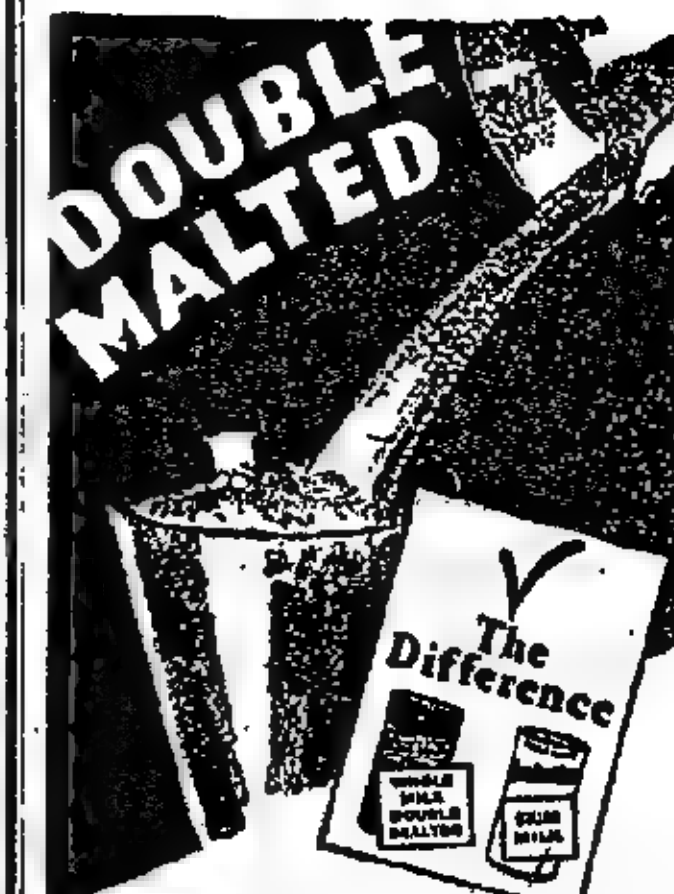
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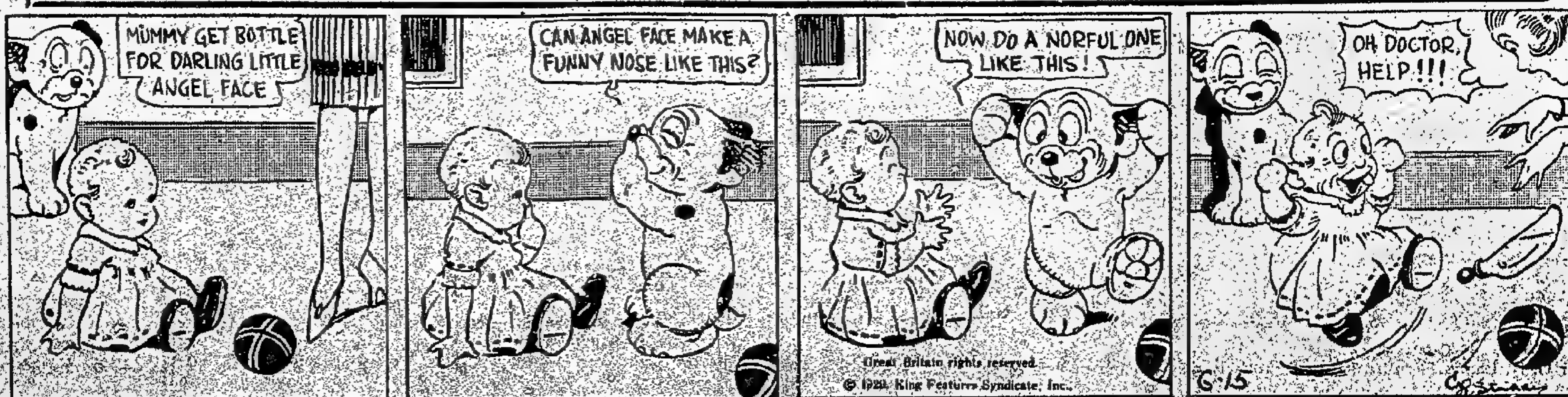
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BONZO



By George Studdy

World News In Pictures

Inauguration Dinner of Chinese People's Hospital



On left.—In celebration of the inauguration of the Directorate of the Chinese People's Hospital, an elaborate dinner was held on July 19 at the Sun Sun Hotel, Shanghai, when a large number of newly elected directors, guests and others were present. Dr. Min-ye Tsu, Chairman of the Directorate, presided, with Mr. K. H. Ling, President of the Hospital, assisting.—(Ah Fong).

Babe Ruth Hits His 500th Homer



June 23 was an anniversary for Babe Ruth, for he clouted the five hundredth homer of his big league career in Philadelphia, the fourteenth of the current season. Of course, later in the day he hit his fifteenth, and the following day his sixteenth, but that's only to be expected of him. If he keeps up at this rate he may even hit the four-figure mark.

Flyers' Wives Keep Vigil



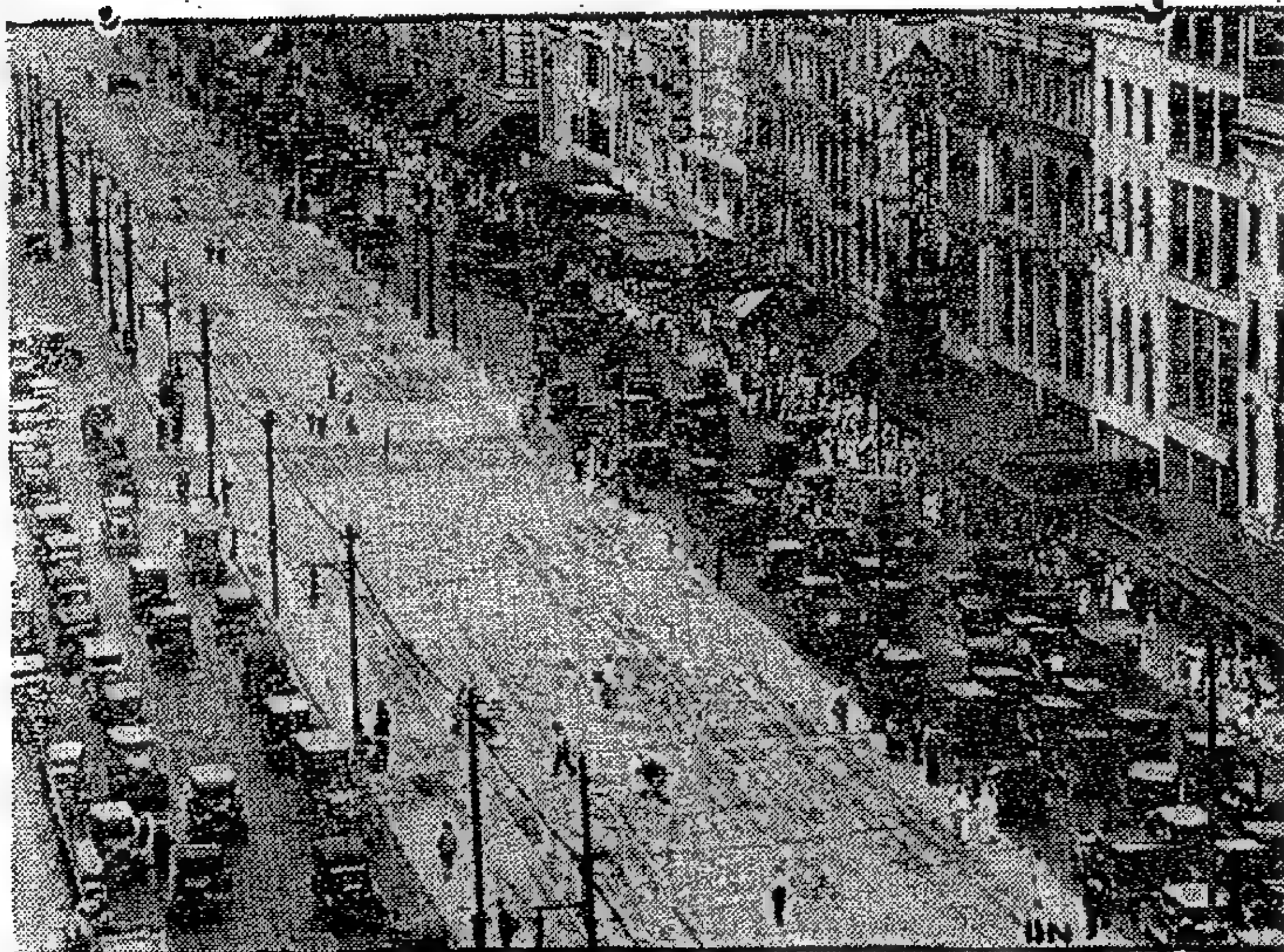
Nobody was more anxious to hear good news from the New York to Rome flyers than their wives which, after all, is very natural. Mrs. Roger Williams, right, was in a state of near collapse as the zero hours for the "Pathfinder" to hop off from Old Orchard Beach, Me., but bore up wonderfully. Mrs. Lewis Yancey, left, glued herself to the radio for any word of the safety of the two flyers which might be on the air. They were subsequently cheered by the good news of the safe arrival in Rome.

Will Play for Polo Cup



Major C. H. Phillips-Horsey, left, will probably play number one on the British polo team which Captain O. T. I. Roark will lead to America when they invade the United States following the challenge sent over by the Hurlingham Club of London.

Street Car Strike



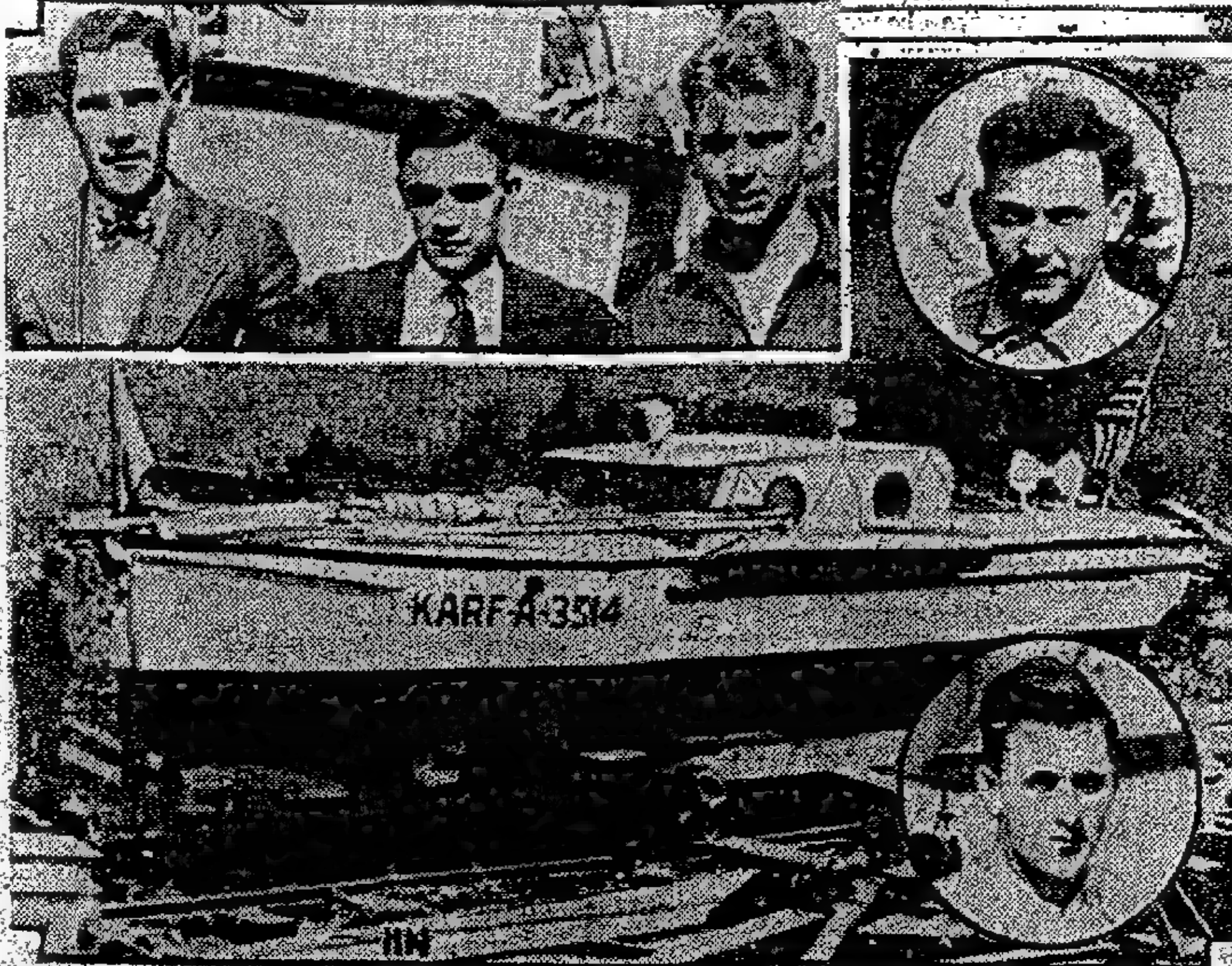
This aerial view of Canal street, New Orleans, generally acclaimed as America's widest street, shows the famous thoroughfare utterly devoid of street cars in the neutral grounds, and packed with autos of all descriptions on both sides. The populace of the city are getting to work as best they can without the usual assistance of street cars since the general strike which has tied up the lines. Governor Long of Louisiana refused to furnish militia to the city in spite of urgent appeals and the inability of the local police to handle the situation.

Tammany's New Home



The powers that be in Tammany Hall in New York were out one hundred per cent. strong to assist in the opening of their new home. Here are four of the biggest chieftains all dolled up in the insignias of their offices.

Will Dare Atlantic in Home-Made Craft



Five adventurers from Bronson, Mich., will attempt to sail from Toledo, Ohio, down to the St. Lawrence River and then to Europe in this 26-foot home-made motor boat. The men are fully aware of the hardships they will encounter, as well as the risk they take in making the dangerous crossing, but are firm in their resolution to carry out their plans. Left to right they are Konrad Kubatko, Rudy Panfle, Arlo Sowers, Joseph Leppich, Captain, upper inset, and Henry Schultze, lower inset.

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AN IMPERIAL PROBLEM THE CONTROL OF TROPICAL DISEASE

Malarial Ravages

Tropical hygiene and preventive medicine are of paramount importance to all interested in the advance of civilisation, the material development, and the mental and moral uplift of tropical and sub-tropical countries and their inhabitants. The importance of the subject cannot be exaggerated. It has been said that the degree of civilisation of a people may be judged by the position of the women; so, the efficiency of the government of a tropical country may be gauged by the incidence of preventable disease. The Imperialist knows that vast portions of the Empire that are potentially rich and able to support large populations that may in time form loyal self-governing dominions can never be developed until disease is vanquished. On humanitarian grounds it is our bounden duty to confer all the benefits of modern science on the primitive peoples whom destiny has committed to our care. The industrialist seeking new openings for commerce knows that countries scourged by disease and haunted by death can yield but a small fraction of their wealth.

Decimating the Population

For centuries malaria, cholera, plague, small-pox, yellow fever, and sleeping sickness have been the scourge of the Tropics, decimating the population, at times practically wiping out whole communities, always a terror and a curse, a brake on progress, a barrier to civilisation. Diseases such as malaria and hookworm sap the vitality, exhaust the energy, and undermine the character of peoples. To-day, however, the majority of these diseases can be cured. What is far more important, the spread of all can be prevented and controlled. A generation ago plague originating in the Far East spread in a great pandemic involving India, Madagascar, and Cape Town as well as many other places, causing millions of deaths. To-day, although plague still smoulders in the ports of West Africa and the Far East, its spread can be and is being prevented.

Undoubtedly, malaria is the most important of all tropical diseases. No less an authority than Sir Ronald Ross has stated that malaria destroys more lives than any other disease. Sir Patrick Hehir, of the Indian Medical Service, recently estimated that a million deaths are caused every year in India alone by this disease. It must be remembered that every death from malaria means that at least two hundred people are invalidated and rendered unfit for work for varying periods. In all parts of the tropical and sub-tropical world malaria is a serious problem.

Many Infants Succumb

In West Africa and in many other parts of the Tropics malaria is so widespread that hardly any of the inhabitants reach maturity without suffering to some extent. The majority of the infants are infected shortly after birth; many succumb to the disease. Thus, malaria is one of the chief factors responsible for the appalling infant mortality in the Tropics. (In West Africa the infant mortality is estimated at 400 per thousand births, in London it is about 75 per thousand.) Those children who survive develop some degree of tolerance, yet are subject to recurring attacks which exhaust their physique.

In addition to the misery, poverty, sickness, and death that malaria causes, it drains the energy, lowers the mentality, and weakens the morale of its victims. Classical scholars have adduced considerable evidence suggesting that one of the chief factors that brought about the decline of ancient Greek civilisation was the spread of malaria. To-day, peoples among whom malaria is widespread are lacking in energy, initiative, and enterprise. To use a Caledonianism, they are "feckless," or, to use a more expressive vulgarism, they have "no guts." A dogmatic statement is out of place, for there are many other factors, racial and climatic, that may be contributory.

The Romans' Theory

From time immemorial malaria has destroyed lives and wasted countries, but till thirty years ago no sure means of prevention was known. The Romans knew that swamps predisposed to malaria and so by draining marshes rendered infected areas healthy. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries malaria—or ague, as it was then called—was widespread in many parts of England and Scotland. In the early days of American colonisation, malaria was prevalent in New England. With the drainage that followed on cultivation malaria has almost disappeared in these lands. The story of the discovery of the transmission of malaria is one of the most romantic in the realm of science. In 1877 Sir Patrick Manson, working in Amoy, proved

that filariasis was transmitted by the mosquito *Culex fatigans*. Some years later Laveran, working in Algiers, showed that malaria is caused by minute parasites inhabiting the red cells of the blood. In the light of Manson's work, scientists, by a fine process of scientific induction, argued that malaria must be transmitted by a mosquito. It was destined that the honour of the final proof was to fall to the lot of Sir Ronald Ross, who, working in the blazing heat of an August afternoon in the Decan in 1897, saw through a lens in the dissected stomach of an anopheles mosquito small circular bodies and realised in a flash that they were the parasites of malaria.

Destruction of Parasites

To-day, we know that malaria can be controlled by various means. Theoretically, it is possible to prevent the occurrence of fresh cases by the destruction of the parasites in the blood of all infected persons. But the wholesale "quininisation" of the community is impractical. More valuable are anti-mosquito measures, such as the drainage of swamps, the filling in of stagnant pools, and the lavish use of petroleum or some other larvicide. Where such measures have been carried out, the number of malaria-carrying mosquitoes has been greatly reduced, with a corresponding improvement in the health of the community. By these methods the most malarious regions in the world have been rendered almost free. In 1900 over 16,000 deaths occurred annually in Italy from malaria; to-day, deaths from this cause can be counted in hundreds. In 1902 in Ismailia on the Suez Canal over 2,000 cases of malaria occurred annually among a population of fewer than 10,000. Anti-malaria measures were introduced and four years later not a single new case was reported.

An article in a recent issue of "The Kenya Medical Journal" illustrates the value of anti-malarial measures. Malaria was prevalent among the hundred and fifty labourers employed on an estate in one of the most unhealthy parts of East Africa. After anti-malarial measures were introduced the working efficiency of the men was increased by thirty per cent. Shortly before, two of the Europeans in charge had died of blackwater fever, which is thought to be a complication of malaria. The others were constantly sick. After mosquito-proof houses were finished, two days only were lost through fever among five Europeans employed on the estate, but both cases were recurrences of old-standing illness.

A Hot-Bed of Malaria

Twenty years ago a rubber estate in Malaya was a hot-bed of malaria. The hospital was overflowing; graves were dug daily. The European supervisors and native labourers were constantly sick. Often the labourers had to leave their daily tasks unfinished because of sickness. An anti-malarial campaign was instituted. In twelve years' time conditions were so altered that the hospital was empty, the grave-diggers idle, the workers happy and healthy, and the monetary return from the estate had increased several times.

From the early days of exploration, yellow fever has been the scourge of tropical America and West Africa. Together with malaria it had rendered Panama one of the most unhealthy places in the world, a charnel house of disease and death. More than any other factor it was these diseases that foiled the French attempt to construct the Panama Canal. Relay after relay of labourers perished. On one occasion eighteen young French engineers landed; within a month all but one had died of yellow fever. Old seamen tell of the days when in the harbour of Rio there were at times fifteen or twenty vessels lying derelict, every soul on board having died of yellow fever. The cause of the disease was shrouded in mystery. A hundred years ago thinking men seriously suggested that epidemics were caused by comets. The heroic work of American researchers in Cuba in 1900 proved that the disease was transmitted by the bite of the *Aedes* *egypti* or tiger mosquito, so-called because of its striped livery. This knowledge, together with the epoch-making work of Sir Ronald Ross, enabled Surgeon-General Gorgas, to whom the American Government entrusted the all-important work of disease control, to eradicate yellow fever completely from the Canal zone and to reduce the death rate from malaria by eighty-five per cent. In less than four years. Never before had the value of sanitation and preventive hygiene been so clearly proved. America was saved thousands of lives and millions of dollars.

Although the control of yellow

fever has been known for centuries, yet epidemics have continued. During the past few years thousands perished of this disease in French West Africa. Great advances have been isolated and a vaccine prepared that is capable of protecting susceptible monkeys against many times a fatal dose of the virus. It is hoped that such a vaccine will confer immunity to man and so rid the Tropics of the most dreaded of all diseases.

Hookworm Disease

Hookworm disease or *ankylostomiasis*, although not a common cause of death, is of great economic and social importance. It is one of the most common diseases in the world, affecting, it is said, half a billion people. It is prevalent in all parts of the Tropics. In West Africa it is almost universal. In India from sixty to eighty per cent. of the inhabitants are infected. Its importance was first realised in the United States where for generations the more virile Northerners looked on the "poor whites" of the South as good-for-nothing wasters, sunk in sordid poverty and ignorance. It was, however, found that the cause of their backwardness was that millions of the Southerners were infected with hookworm that poisoned their systems, sapped their vitality, and stunted both their mental and physical growth.

The results of treatment are amazing. The managers of large coffee estates in the West Indies believe that hookworm disease reduces the efficiency of labourers from thirty-five to fifty per cent. In sugar plantations in British Guiana, after the labourers had been treated for hookworm, the working power of the gangs improved a hundred per cent. The owners of tea gardens in the Darjeeling district are of the opinion that treatment increases the labour efficiency of the coolies by twenty-five to fifty per cent.

Dire Results

Apart from the monetary loss that the disease causes, the retarding effects on education and civilization are very marked. In the Southern States of America many families were sunk for generations in illiteracy and ignorance from disability, the result of hookworm disease. In many communities a large proportion of the children could not attend school because of mental and physical impairment and other diseases hookworm does not kill the weak and unfit, but, working subtly, undermines the physique and mental life of the community. The malady spreads rapidly where sanitation is defective and is progressive, for there is no natural cure.

Sleeping sickness or *trypanosomiasis* is prevalent in tropical Africa. In West Africa it has been endemic for many years, incapacitating and killing thousands. Now the virulence of the disease seems to be lessening in that part of Africa. In 1901 the disease broke out in epidemic form in Uganda, killing, it is said, over two hundred thousand people in five years. Not only does the disease affect human beings, but it is also fatal to domestic stock. Horses and cattle cannot be kept in many parts of tropical Africa. This is of great economic importance to the native.

The Tsetse Fly

Great progress has been made in the treatment of sleeping sickness during recent years. To-day, cases treated during the early stages of the malady can be cured. The prevention of the spread of the disease is of greater importance than the cure of the sick. The tsetse fly is the vector, so the problem of the control of the disease resolves itself into the control of the fly. The chief measure consists in clearing along the banks of streams the dense bush in which the flies breed. This is a costly and unsatisfactory method as the traveller realises as soon as he sees the dense and often impenetrable vegetation that covers the banks of the innumerable streams and rivers of tropical Africa. Research is being carried out in Nigeria and Uganda to discover more effective and less costly methods.

Space does not permit of more than a cursory mention of those diseases which have followed in the wake of civilization and to which the native is often very susceptible. Thus, in the early years of the nineteenth century measles decimated Polynesia; venereal disease and tuberculosis, introduced originally by Europeans and Arabs, are to-day rampant in many parts of Africa. In the post-war years French troops, demobilized on the Upper Niger, scattered all over West Africa spreading typhus and relapsing fever which caused, it is said, at least a hundred thousand deaths. Does hygiene pay? Does money spent on research work give any return? The improvement in the health and happiness of the European residents alone would be in itself a sufficient return. At one time it was estimated that of ten Europeans going to certain parts of Africa nine would be dead or invalid within three years. In 1904 the death-rate of European officials in British West Africa was 27.3 per 1,000, whereas in 1926 the death rate was down to 8.6 per 1,000; during the same period the invaliding rate fell from 67.2 to 19.2 per 1,000. No definite figures dealing

with the African are available, but there is every reason to believe that health of the indigenous population has improved considerably.

Blackwater Fever

Although the initial and more romantic days of research in tropical disease are past, there are many important problems facing the scientist. The causation and treatment of blackwater fever, perhaps the most common cause of death among Europeans living in tropical Africa, are still in the region of speculation, as are the problems of the transmission and treatment of *kalazar* in the Far East and the control and treatment of *trypanosomiasis* in South America. The methods in use to-day of dealing with mosquitoes and tsetse fly are beset with many difficulties and are so costly that heavy burdens are imposed on young countries.

The British Colonial Medical Service is the largest and most efficient tropical health service in the world. Both in numbers and in professional status, there have been great improvements within recent years. Research and specialization are encouraged.

It is these men and women, working often under conditions of great difficulty and loneliness, in trying climates and uncongenial surroundings, who wage a ceaseless war against disease, in very truth bearing the white man's burden.—A Physician Overseas in the "Empire Review."

STANDARD TIME.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN COLONY

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong for August (Standard time of the 120th Meridian, East of Greenwich), are as follow:—

August	Sunrise	Sunset
10	5.58 a.m.	6.59 p.m.
11	5.58	6.58
12	5.59	6.57
13	5.59	6.57
14	5.59	6.56
15	6.00	6.55
16	6.00	6.54
17	6.01	6.53
18	6.01	6.53
19	6.02	6.52
20	6.02	6.51
21	6.02	6.51
22	6.03	6.50
23	6.03	6.49
24	6.03	6.48
25	6.03	6.47
26	6.04	6.46
27	6.04	6.45
28	6.04	6.44
29	6.04	6.43
30	6.05	6.42
31	6.05	6.41

Modern Circé Confesses



The virtuous Councilman Carl I. Jacobson, center, who was aided into a trap by his own greed, is shown in a similar case, then found himself convicted in a bribery case. Right, Mrs. Grimes in a pose that shows she can be charming even in jail.

Town Shocked When Councilman Makes Front Page in Scandal

THE GOOD people of Los Angeles, Cal., were amazed one fine day while perusing their papers over their morning cups of coffee to read that Citizen Carl I. Jacobson, the dignified and energetic foe of immorality, had been hauled to book in the same vice net that he had spent so much of his time perfecting. He had been apprehended in the home of a comely young divorcee under circumstances that were, to say the least, compromising.

Captain Ben Wallis of the Los Angeles police department revealed an anonymous telephone call was not Summer about 1927. The speaker at the other end of the wire asserted that a wild party was in progress at the home of Mrs. Callie Grimes, that a young girl was in the house and in danger of being made delinquent, and that if something was not done about it at once the matter would be placed directly before the chief.

A raid was forthwith organized and it was no ordinary raid. Captain Wallis, of course, led the party, and he took with him another captain, Frank "Rusty" Williams, together with Detective Lieutenants Richard and Harry Raymond. In addition, there was the star reporter of a big Los Angeles daily, "who happened to drop in" just as the big expedition was getting under way.

In police cars all of them rushed to 4872 Eagle Street, Mrs. Grimes' modest bungalow. Wallis, Lucas and Raymond reconnoitered the premises, peering in windows and generally giving the house the "once-over." All they saw was a pretty young woman idly peddling a player piano. No wild party was in evidence and no little girl about to fall into evil ways.

The officers were about to leave, they returned, when Councilman Jacobson's ancient automobile came roaring up the hill and passed in front of the Grimes home. He got out the raiders alerted, and was admitted.

What they saw there, they declare, convinced them that it was time for the law to step in. The law stepped and Councilman Jacobson, courteous exponent of purity, was aided into a trap by his own greed, as was Jacobson, and then bundled into the police car.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following unclaimed telegram is lying in the E. E. Telegraph Co. office, Hong Kong:—Shonsen, from Haiphong.

S. LACK, Superintendent. Hong Kong, 8th August, 1929.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD. OF DENMARK.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) of Denmark:—Sui On Long, from Kobe.

Pak Ngai, 69, Robinson-road, from Kobe. Hong Chiang, from Shanghai.

Lee Yuen-sang, from Kobe. S. W. Chang, 72, Robertson-road, from Shanghai.

E. V. JESSEN, Superintendent. Hong Kong, 1st August, 1929.

OLD TAYLOR

AGED BY TIME

World Famous Stories

QUEEN VASHTI

[By Thomas De Witt Talmage]

We stand amid the palaces of Shushan. The pinnacles are aflame with the morning light. The columns rise festooned and wreathed, the wealth of empires flashing from the grooves; the ceilings adorned with images of birds and beasts, and the scenes of prowess and conquest. The walls are hung with shields, and emblazoned until it seems that the whole round of splendours is exhausted.

Each arch is a mighty leap of architectural achievement—golden stars shining down on glowing arabesque; hangings of embroidered work, in which mingle the blueness of the sky, the greenness of the grass and the whiteness of the sea foam, tapestries hung on silver rings, welding together the pillars of marble.

Pavilions reach out in every direction—those for repose, filled with luxuriant couches in which weary limbs sink until all fatigue is submerged; those for carousal, where kings drink down a kingdom at one swallow.

Amazing spectacle!

Heavenly Vision

Light of silver dripping down over stairs of ivory on shields of gold; floors of stained marble, sunset red and night black, and inlaid with gleaming pearl. Why, it seems as if a heavenly vision of amethyst, and jacinth, and topaz, and chryso-prase had descended and alighted upon Shushan. It seems as if a billow of celestial glory had dashed clear over heaven's battlements upon this metropolis of Persia.

In connection with this palace there is a garden, where the mighty men of foreign lands are seated at a banquet. Under the spread of oak and linden, and acacia, the tables are arranged. The breath of honeysuckle and frank incense fills the air. Fountains leap up into the light, the spray struck through with rain.

SILENT MONKS

WHERE THE WORLD IS FORGOTTEN

Cowled men who never speak but use the primitive language of signs, who never see a woman nor worry about civilisation, who work laboriously with their hands from 4 a.m. until their bedtime at 7 p.m.!

Such are the monks of Mount Melleray, the famous monastery in the Knockmeadow mountains.

Almost a hundred of them, priests and laymen, live in a tiny mediaeval world of their own, chiefly doing farm work and stock-rearing.

Many are the strange stories told of Mount Melleray.

A Dublin doctor who visited the monastery for a few days never came out again, but assumed the cowl and habit of the monks.

Stranger still—such is the silence, secrecy and disinterestedness of the monks—an old priest on his death-bed sent for a confessor, and discovered that the priest who came was his brother.

They had lived together in the monastery for years without suspecting each other's identity.

A Guest's Welcome

When a correspondent visited the monastery he was received by a small man in brown habit and enormous shoes, and taken through the little green door in the wall. The small man was the guest brother and he introduced the correspondent to the guest master.

These two alone, with the exception of the Abbot of Mount Melleray, are permitted to speak for the purpose of welcoming visitors.

The guest master arranged a room, hoped the writer would stay for a week and said that tea—the last meal of the day—would be at five o'clock.

Some of the monks seemed of great age but sturdy with the health of an out-of-doors life. At seven o'clock in broad daylight, they were sent to bed.

Taps for Words

A body of monks can peel potatoes or work in the garden; but when their task is finished no one says, "Let's go." One then taps twice on the ground with his foot and the others rise and follow him.

Many of them have not been outside the walls for twenty or thirty years and are ignorant of changes in dress, politics, and all the daily things that interest us.

A welcome is extended to visitors of every nationality or creed. They are received and entertained free for any period, though many visitors make offerings to the monastery before they leave its hospitable gates.

One American who annually spent several weeks there without contributing a penny during his life left a considerable fortune to the monastery at his death.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Hong Kong,
August 9th, 1929.

Stock	Closing Quotations 4 p.m. Friday, 9th.	Rise or Fall over Week	Approximate yield per cent. on basis of quotations based on last year's dividend	Capital	Number of Shares	Value	Paid up	Reserve	Carried Forward	Date	Last Dividend	When Paid
Banks												
H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp. (London)	\$1,235 nominal	+ \$5.00	6 1/2 %	\$20,000,000	160,000	\$125	\$125	\$6,000,000	\$3,397,812	31.12.28	Int. div. of \$3 at 1/11% = \$31.18 per share for 1929	Aug. 6, 1929.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	\$125 1/4 nominal			\$3,000,000	600,000	\$5	\$5	\$4,000,000	\$186,656	31.12.28	Final 7/- bonus 6/3 making 20/3d. free 1/11% a/c. 1928	Mar. 1929
Mercantile Bank of India, Australia & China	\$119 1/4 nominal			\$1,800,000	60,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,450,000	\$162,046	31.12.28	Final 8% Less Income Tax making 16% for 1928	April 1929
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	\$115 1/4 nominal			\$5,000,000	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$180,000	\$20,494	31.3.28	Div. of 5 1/4 for year ending 31.3.29	Pending
Bank of East Asia, Ltd.	\$90 1/4 nominal		5 1/2 %	\$10,000,000	120,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$401,749	31.12.28	Less Income Tax	Feb. 18, 1929
Marine Insurance								\$230,000			Dividend of \$6 for 1928 and bonus \$2 making \$8 for 1928	May 23, 1929
Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	\$630 nominal		6 1/4 %	\$2,500,000	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,657,848	\$1,657,848	31.12.28	Final of \$22 making \$40 for 1927. Int. of \$18 for 1928	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$325 buyers		6 %	\$2,000,000	200,000	\$10	\$4	\$1,543,231	\$254,179	31.12.28	Final of 16/- for 1927. Interim of 24/- a/c. 1928	May 24, 1929
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Ltd.	\$50 nominal		6 %	\$2,500,000	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$152,592		31.12.28	Dividend \$3 1/2 for 1928	June 28, 1929
China Underwriters, Ltd.	\$2.00 sellers	-\$0.19		\$5,000,000	500,000	\$10	\$3	\$179,782	\$37,463	31.12.28	none	
Fire Insurance												
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$310 buyers	+ \$5.00	6 %	\$2,000,000	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$907,311	31.12.28	\$9 and bonus \$6 for 1927 and Interim \$3 for 1928	May 24, 1929
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$770 nominal		5 1/2 %	\$2,000,000	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,799,886	\$675,329	31.12.28	\$43 for 1927	Mar. 26, 1929
Shipping												
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$27 1/4 nominal			\$1,000,000	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$136,438	Nil	31.12.28	Div. of \$4 for 1924	Mar. 28, 1929
H'kong, C. & M. S. B. Co., Ltd.	\$24 1/2 sellers		4 %	\$1,200,000	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$383,531	\$36,500	31.12.28	Dividend of \$1 for 1928	Feb. 19, 1929
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$47 1/4 buyers \$70 nominal	+ \$0.50		\$1,200,000	120,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000	\$15,113	31.12.28	Div. of 12/- at ex. 2/0 1/2 = \$5.94 a/c. 1924 and 1925 on preferred shares Div. of 30/- at ex. 2/6 1/4 = \$11.90 on deferred shares a/c. 1921	June 19, 1929 May 24, 1929
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$64 1/2 buyers		5 1/2 %	\$800,000	80,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$40,038	31.12.28	Div. \$2 and bonus \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1928	Feb. 15, 1929
Refineries												
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$0.55 nominal			\$2,000,000	80,000	\$25	\$25	\$244,000	Nil	31.12.28	(In Liquidation)	April 11, 1929
Malayan Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$27 nominal			\$2,000,000	14,000	\$30	\$30	\$244,000	Nil	31.12.28	P. 3 a/c. 1928	
Oil and Mining												
Kailan Mining Administration	\$3 1/6 nominal	- 2/6	7 %	\$2,000,000	250,000	\$8	\$8	\$158,166	Cr. Tls. 45,998	31.10.28	Int. of 2/- Free Income Tax for year ending 30-6-29 (Coupon No. 34)	May 16, 1929
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Mijnen	Tls. 15 nominal			Tls. 1,825,000	250,000	Glds. 10	all	Tls. 158,166	Cr. Tls. 45,998	31.10.28	T. 0.50 for year 31-10-27	April 5, 1928
Do. Langkat-Singapore	Tls. 9.25 buyers			Tls. 3,000,000	600,000	Tls. 5		Tls. 550,000	Dr. Tls. 496,213	31.12.28	none	Feb. 15, 1927
Do. Exploration & Development	Tls. 2 sellers			Tls. 1,250,000	250,000	Tls. 5			Cr. Tls. 16,091	31.12.28	T. 75 cts. for 1926	
Do. Loan and Investment	Tls. 4.25 nominal										Final Div. of 1/6 per share making 2/6 for year	Aug. 10, 1929
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3 1/4 buyers	+ \$1.50	15 1/2 %	\$200,000	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$4,978	\$17,248	31.12.28	Final Div. of 3/- Free Income Tax making 6/- for 1928 (Coupon No. 54)	July 5, 1929
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$2 1/2 nominal		5 %	\$43,000,000	17,000,000	\$10	\$10	\$6,354,165	\$237,604	31.12.28	Div. \$8 and bonus \$2 making \$10 for 1928	Mar. 7, 1929
H'kong & K. W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$129 sales	+ \$1.00	6 1/2 %	\$4,000,000	80,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	\$360,063	31.12.28	Final div. of \$2 making \$4 for 1924	Mar. 31, 1929
H.K. & W. Dock Co., Ltd.	\$32 1/2 buyers			\$10,000,000	200,000	\$50	\$50	\$3,000,000	\$121,381	31.12.28	Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for the year ending 30.4.29 and return of Tls. 25 per share	Aug. 16, 1929
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 135 buyers	- T. 1.50	6 1/2 %	Tls. 4,177,500	55,700	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 1,250,000	Tls. 90,219	30.4.28	Tl. 0.40 for 1928	Mar. 15, 1929
New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.	Tls. 8.15 buyers Tls. 4.75 buyers	+ T. 0.50	6 1/2 %	Tls. 5,000,000	500,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 5	Tls. 745,012	Tls. 54,379	31.12.28	Div. 8% on Preference shares	
Shanghai & H'kong Wharf Co., Ltd.	Tls. 175 nominal		6 1/2 %	Tls. 4,000,000	40,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 685,983	Tls. 17,826	31.12.28	Final Div. Tls. 8, making Tls. 11 for 1928	May 9, 1929
Lands, Hotels & Buildings												
H'kong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	\$8.40 sellers			\$10,000,000	1,000,000	\$10	\$10	\$6,518,349	\$175,510	31.12.28	Final div. of \$0.60 on Old and New shares for year ending 31.12.28	April 8, 1929
H'kong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	\$59 1/2 b \$60 s.		6 1/2 %	\$6,000,000	240,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000,000	\$983,978	31.12.28	Int. div. of \$2 for 1929	Aug. 2, 1929
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$13.60 buyers	+ \$0.30	7 1/2 %	\$1,500,000	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$450,000	\$68,728	31.12.28	Div. 80 cents and bonus 20 cents making \$1 for 1928	Feb. 9, 1929
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T. 150 b. T. 153 s.		6 %	Tls. 5,850,000	117,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 2,034,010	Tls. 602,303.17	31.12.28	Final div. of T. 6 making T. 9 for 1928	Mar. 28, 1929
H.K. Realty & Trust Co., Ltd.	\$8.50 buyers	+ \$0.10	7 1/2 %	\$2,000,000	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$200,000	\$11,057	31.12.28	Interim of 30 cents a/c. 1929	Aug. 12, 1929
Cotton Mills												
Kwo Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Tls. 16 1/2 buyers Tls. 16 1/2 sa. Tls. 106 buyers	+ T. 0.25	4 1/2 %	Tls. 5,000,000	1,000,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 5	Tls. 2,000,000	Tls. 4,350	31.12.28	Interim div. of T. 0.40 a/c. 1928	Aug. 23, 1929
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	(Old) Tls. 92 b. Tls. 92 sa. (New) Tls. 48 b		6 1/2 %	Tls. 4,000,000	80,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 380,000	Tls. 152,900	30.4.29	Div. of Tls. 2 for Old, Tl. 1 for New for half year ending 30.4.29	May 30, 1929
Miscellaneous												
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$13.35 b. \$13 1/2 s.		4 %	\$3,000,000	720,000	\$5	all	\$110,418	\$54,262	30.9.28	Int. dividend 25 cents. account 1929	May 4, 1929
Do. (New)	\$13.20 buyers			\$400,000	80,000	\$5	all			31.12.28	Fin. div. of 80 cts. on Old, 77 cts. on Bonus and 18 cts. on New shares for year ending 31.12.28	April 27, 1929
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$4.20 b. \$4.35 s.			\$3,000,000	600,000	\$5	all	\$685,603	\$63,040	31.12.28	Div. of \$1.25 for 1928	Mar. 4, 1929
Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	\$19 1/2 nominal	+ \$0.50	6 1/2 %	\$1,500,000	200,000	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2	\$200,000	\$25,286	31.12.28	Div. of 80 cts. on Old shares and 10.66 cts. on New shares for 1925	Mar. 17, 1926
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$7.70 buyers	+ \$0.20		\$3,000,000	400,000	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2	\$400,000	\$9,902	31.12.28	Div. of \$2.50 on Old and \$1.25 New shares for year ended 31.12.28	Mar. 22, 1929
Do. (New)	\$1.40 nominal		4 1/2 %	\$4,500,000	450,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,800,000	\$97,131	31.12.28	Fin. div. of 85 cts. on Old 82 cts. on Bonus, 18 cts. on New shares for year ending 31.12.28	Feb. 26, 1929
Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$57 buyers	-\$0.25		\$2,000,000	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$101,726	31.12.28	Interim of 50 cents a/c. 1929	Aug. 27, 1929
Hong Kong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	(Old) \$7 sellers			\$2,000,000	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$101,726	31.12.28	10% for year ended 30.4.29	June 7, 1929
Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd.	\$18.70 b. \$18 1/2 sa.		7 1/2 %	\$3,250,000	650,000	\$5	\$5	\$100,000	\$245,789	31.12.28	Div. of \$1.25 and bonus 25 cents per share a/c. 1928	Jan. 31, 1929
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$11.80 nominal		8 %	\$750,000	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$13,616	30.4.29	Div. of 30 cts. for year ended 28.2.29	June 10, 1929
Do. (New)	\$6.05 nominal					\$10	\$10	\$25,958			Div. 30 cts. for year ending 28.2.29	April 24, 1929
Union Waterboat Co., Ltd.	\$22 sellers		7 %	\$350,000	50,000	\$7	\$7	\$45,000	\$5,231	31.12.28	Div. of \$1.25 and bonus 25 cents per share a/c. 1928	Jan. 31, 1929
Watson (A. S.) & Co., Ltd.	\$11.90 nominal	+ \$0.10	6 1/2 %	\$1,200,000	120,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	\$82,044	31.10.27	Div. \$0 cts. for year ended 31.10.28	Mar. 23, 1929
William Powell, Limited	\$2 1/2 sellers		6 %	\$84,000	42,000	\$2	\$2	\$10,000	\$5,360	28.2.29	Dividend 25 cents for 28.2.29	June 10, 1929
Luen, Crawford, Ltd.	\$1 1/2 nominal			\$300,000	150,000	\$5	\$5	\$20,000	\$5,142	31.7.28	Div. 30 cts. for year ending 28.2.28	April 24, 1928
H.K. & C. Tea & Mann. Co., Ltd.	\$2 buyers			\$400,000	40,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$2,904	31.7.28	none	
H.K. Eng. & Cons. Co., Ltd.	\$1.55 buyers		5 %	\$1,000,000	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$542,576	31.12.28	Dividend of 6% for 1928	Feb. 21, 1929
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	Tls. 14 1/2 buyers		8 1/2 %	\$200,000	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$11,352	\$1,862	31.3.28	\$2 1/2 on Preferred, & \$1 1/2 on Deferred	July 24, 1929
Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd.	\$26 buyers		2 %	\$500,000	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$175,000	\$29,386	31.12.28	Final div. of 4% making 8% for 1928	Feb. 22, 1929
Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd.	\$7.00 nominal			\$500,000	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$209,040			5% on Preference shares subject to Income Tax	Feb. 6, 1929
Singapore Traction Co., Ltd. (Ord.)	11/- sellers			\$200,000	20,000	\$1	\$1	\$18,404				
Do. (Pref.)	20/- sellers			\$200,000	20,000	\$1	\$1		\$2,539	30.9.28		

1 Building Reserve Account.
2 Investment Fluctuation Account.
3 Depreciation Fund.
4 Equalization of Dividend Fund.
5 Exchange and Investment Fluctuation Account.
6 Gold Reserve Fund.
7 Insurance Fund.
8 Reinsurance Fund.
9 Contingencies Reserve Account.
10 Special Reserve Fund.

11 Underwriting Account.
12 Legal Reserve Fund.
13 Repairs and Renewals Account.
14 Silver Reserve Fund.
15 Underwriting Suspense Account.
16 Special Reserve Fund.
17 Share Fluctuation Account.
18 Extra Reserve Fund.
19 Cattle Reserve Fund.
20 Reserve for New Fluct.

21 First issue of 120,000 of which 70,411 unallotted.
22 250,000 shares issued.
23 500 shares unissued.
24 22,277 shares unissued.
25 Typograph and Woods Insurance Fund.
26 203,843 shares unissued.
27 19,987,507 shares issued.
28 123 shares unissued.
29 5,000,000 shares issued.
30 80,000 shares unissued.

31 Cotton Fluctuation Account.
32 150,000 shares unissued.
33 100,000 shares unissued.
34 200,000 shares issued.
35 200,000 shares issued.
36 1,000 shares unissued.
37 2,749 shares unissued.
38 65,000 shares unissued.
39 25,000 shares unissued.
40 600,000 shares unissued.

41 4,000 shares unissued.
42 67,640 shares issued.
43 200,000 shares unissued.
44 200,000 shares unissued.
45 70,400 shares issued.
46 19,422 shares unissued.
47 140,000 shares fully paid.
48 24,791 shares unissued.
49 4,000 shares unissued.

Corrected by MESSRS. TESTER & ABRAHAM.

KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL

In Lots of not less than 1/2-ton—
Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road), \$23.00 per ton.
Delivered to Bower Road and Lower Levels, \$21.00 per ton.
Delivered to Pokfulam Road, \$23.00 per ton.
Delivered to Kowloon, \$19.00 per ton.



Orders should be sent in writing at least 24 hours before the Coal is required.
All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cheque, or Comprodor Order payable to "The Kailan Mining Administration."

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

Head Office:—TIENSIN.

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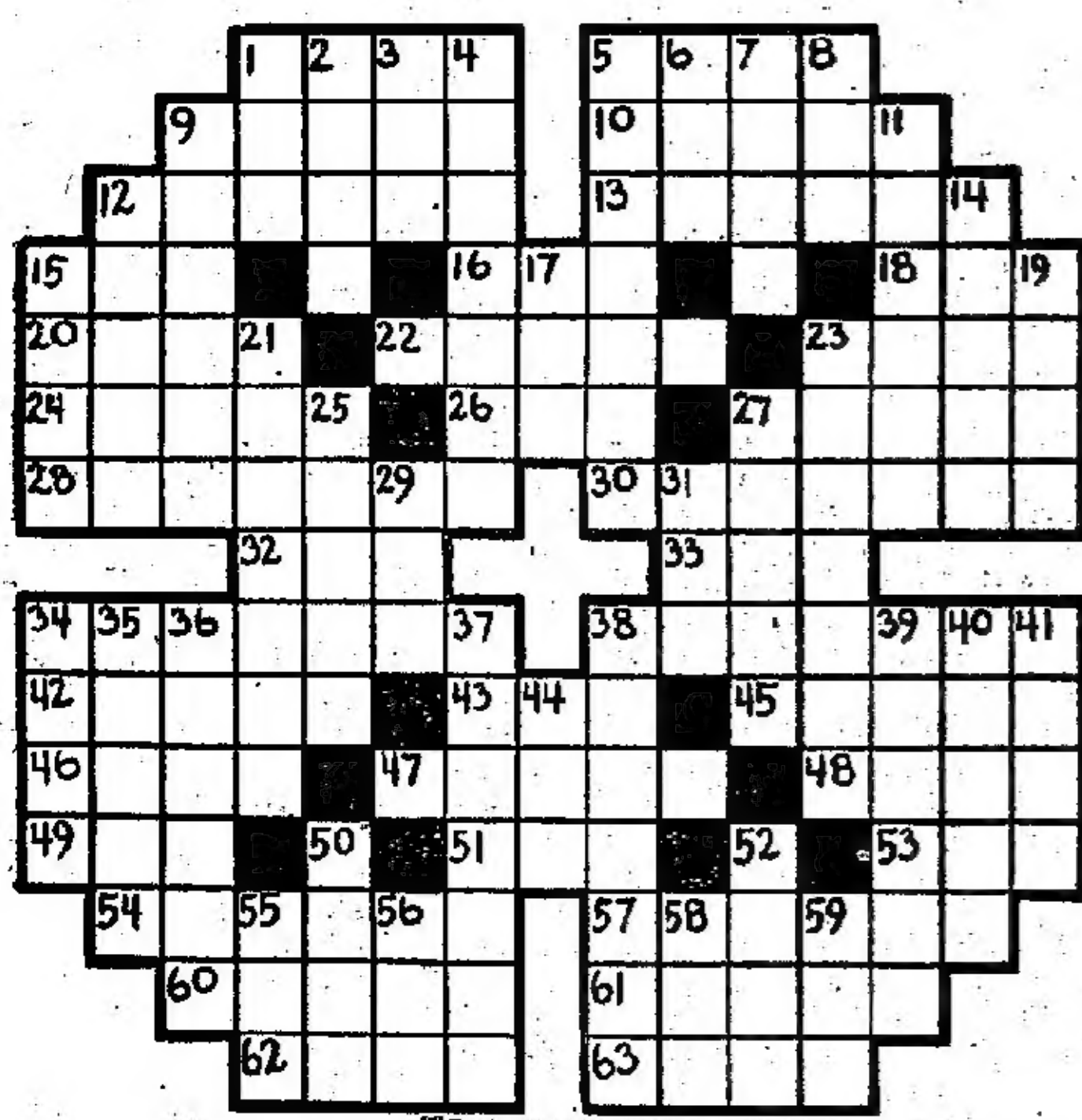
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DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plover, and alkali.)



©THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE.

HORIZONTAL

- 1-Boy's plaything (pl.)
- 5-A fruit
- 9-One who resolves a gift
- 10-River in S. E. France
- 12-Manner of holding
- 13-Work of art in colored pieces of stone
- 15-Fowl
- 16-To low, as a cow
- 18-Article
- 20-Narrative
- 22-Circle
- 23-Vehicle celebrated by Holmes
- 24-Bulls
- 26-Born
- 27-Those here present
- 28-Depending
- 30-Balls
- 32-Crafty
- 33-Associate of Royal Academy (abbr.)
- 34-Tail-bearing
- 38-Most fearless
- 40-Assumed name
- 42-Sheep

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 45-British coin (pl.)
- 46-Rivulet
- 47-Slink
- 48-A electric
- 49-Congel
- 51-Terminate
- 53-Weapon
- 54-Relative
- 57-Cave in intaglio
- 60-Elevate
- 61-Clamor
- 62-Second-hand
- 63-Grotto (Poetic)

VERTICAL

- 1-40 Cubic feet, ship measurement
- 2-Burden
- 3-Prefix. Through
- 4-Appearing
- 5-City in France
- 6-Combining form. Equal
- 7-Sell
- 8-An age
- 9-Contradiction
- 11-One or the other
- 12-Wigwag

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 14-Pursuit
- 15-Meter (Ger.)
- 17-Individual
- 18-Scutellus
- 21-Transparent
- 22-Bundles of grain
- 25-Door timbers
- 27-To blind or tie on (nautical)
- 29-Breed of phantasms
- 31-Nominal value
- 34-Sallors
- 35-Foreigners
- 36-One who aims or thrusts as a lance
- 37-Renovated
- 38-Beard ornaments
- 39-Surround
- 40-Felician
- 41-Expression
- 44-Tumor
- 50-Correlative of "that"
- 52-I know (Latin)
- 55-Town in S. W. France
- 56-Point of compass (abbr.)
- 58-Likewise not
- 59-Suffix. One who

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in Monday's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION



Are You Poisoning Yourself?

Thousands of people are poisoning themselves by overlooking the duty of daily regularity. Waste matter quickly accumulates, and if it is not expelled daily its poisons are absorbed by the blood, causing bilious attacks, sick headaches, vertigo, disordered liver, pimply and yellow skin, offensive breath and a host of other ills. To quickly correct these troubles, to aid the liver and to restore intestinal activity, Pinettes, the dainty little laxatives, are perfection. And they are equally helpful to the aged and to delicate women as to the robust, for their action is extremely gentle, while thoroughly efficient. Chemists everywhere sell Pinettes, 50 cents the trial.

OLD TAYLOR

AGED BY TIME

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

"MAIL" REVIEWS

CAROLA OMAN'S NEW NOVEL

WARS OF THE ROSES

["Crouchback"; by Carola Oman; Hodder & Stoughton, 3/6d.] Those who like the historical novel will rejoice at the publication of this book. It is the historical romance proper in which the protagonists are themselves the figures of greatest importance in their age; it is not merely a story of love and war with a carefully suggested historical background. Britain of the closing period of the Wars of the Roses is the theatre in which Miss Oman stages her drama of the loves and deaths of the great Warwick and his peers; and of the tragedy of the enigmatic Crouchback and his sad, tired queen who was so afraid of the greatness that life had forced upon her: "For ever those things which we most fear and dislike must come upon us—aye, just those things." The scale of the book is ambitious; great figures jostle one another in its pages and events crowd upon events breathlessly.

For the ordinary reader the atmosphere and feeling are satisfactory, and he will leave it to professional historians to approve or cavil at details, except perhaps the occasional intrusion of words and phrases in their 15th century spelling. When the greater part of a paragraph is in modern spelling, surely stars will do as well as asterisks?

While praising the vivid characterisation and swift movement of the novel, one cannot help wishing that the author had attempted a less crowded canvas. Feuchtwanger can write an historical novel and make it epic, but we would gladly sacrifice here a good deal of minor incident and character (though not the charming portrait of the servant Ankoret which is one of the best things in the book) for a closer study of the strange mind and character of its nominal hero.

GIRL'S HOPELESS PASSION FOR A MAN

["Clare Drummer" by V. S. Pritchett; Ernest Benn, Ltd., 7/6.]

The Drummer menage was a peculiar one, the father musical and perhaps a little hasty-tempered, the mother definitely garrulous and interfering, the daughter Clare one who did not know her own mind. It is the life of Clare that we are supposed to follow and understand. She has a hopeless passion for a man who cares nothing for her and her mother by various obvious intrigues attempts to cure this passion. That practically describes the book but not the language.

It is a book that many will buy and perhaps understand, but others will buy and pretend to understand. The cloistered epigrams and peculiar descriptions which cling together render smooth reading next to impossible, and it is because of this that Clare Drummer could perhaps become the "bible" of a certain set who just dote upon remarkable descriptions.

["The Children Reap," by H. B. Drake; the Bodley Head, 7/6.] A story of Formosa telling of the lives of two young people whose parents had always been wanderers. The fathers had, prior to the introduction of the two important characters, searched for gold in Formosa and had found it but only one returned to civilisation.

The survivor takes upon himself the education of the two young children—and with him they travel to all parts of the world, finally going into the heart of Formosa. This expedition is arranged in order that the old man may see again the peace where he left his partner and failed to return.

It occasions little surprise to read that the man left to die has now become a powerful tribal leader and that the explorers whose history we have been following are captured by the tribe. Naturally explorations are forthcoming, neutral recognitions follow one upon the other, and the two young people have learned the lesson of life.

"PICCADILLY"

NEW SOCIETY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

From the Editor-in-Chief, the "China Mail" has received a copy of "Piccadilly," a new Society illustrated weekly, the publishers of which are Piccadilly Magazine, Limited, Carlyle House, London. "Piccadilly" has been designed to make a special appeal to readers abroad by regular weekly features dealing with the Dominions and Empire, as well as the Service. It is, indeed, the only journal of this class to inaugurate

ate sub features. There is also a "Piccadilly Bureau," which is calculated to interest and assist readers abroad who contemplated a visit to the Old Country. Hong Kong residents may be assured of a cordial welcome at these offices. The following are some of the regular features in a brightly printed, capitally illustrated, and ably produced journal that ought to secure a large degree of support and popularity in Hong Kong and elsewhere overseas:—

Social Doings; Piccadilly Whispers; One of the Crowd; Racing; Polo; Fiction; Theatres; Films; Music and Dancing; The Fighting Services; Bridge; Boxing; A Butterfly About Town; The Dominions; U.S.A.; Our Paris; Tables for Two; Aviation; Books; Wireless and Gramophones; Motors; Man to Man; Women's Section; Travel; The Children's Page; Young Art League. The price is only one shilling weekly.

\$1,500 BOOK

ROMANCE OF FITZGERALD'S FIRST EDITION OF OMAR

The real Cinderella of English literature is Edward Fitzgerald's world-famous rendering of the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam. A short time after publication, copies of the first edition were sold at a penny each; one of these copies, in its original wrapper, was recently sold in America for \$1,500.

Early in 1853 Fitzgerald sent his translation to "Fraser's Magazine"; then, as month after month went by without publication, he determined to publish the "Rubaiyat" (the Persian word for quatrains) himself. His name did not appear on the title page, but as he had known the famous bookseller Quaritch for some ten years, he took the liberty of inscribing on the page the words: "London: Bernard Quaritch, Castle Street, Leicester Square, 1859." The simple inscription was to become historic in the annals of first editions. There have been endless versions of the transaction, but this is the account as related to Fitzgerald's biographer, John Glyde, by Bernard Quaritch: "In 1859, Edward Fitzgerald went to the shop of Mr. Bernard Quaritch in Castle Street, Leicester Square, and dropped a heavy parcel there, saying: 'Quaritch, I make you a present of these books.' The parcel consisted of nearly two hundred copies of the first edition of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Mr. Quaritch tried to sell the books first at half-a-crown, then at a shilling, and again descending he offered them at sixpence, but buyers were not attracted. Then, in despair, he reduced the book to one penny, and put copies into a box outside his door.

Poet's Discovery

Still, even in the penny box the glamour of the beautiful quatrains might have been for ever hidden but for the inspired loitering of two poets, Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Algernon Charles Swinburne. The versions of their discovery have been more or less distorted by time, but the following note from Edward Glod to John Glyde is both explicit and authentic: "Mr. Swinburne told me that a day or two after he bought his copy he returned to the penny box, but found the stock sold out, and Mr. George Meredith had often narrated to me how, when awaiting a visit from Mr. Swinburne at Esher, he saw the poet approaching and flourishing a brown brochure which he must have sat down to read to his host, in spite of a cooling luncheon to tempt him to postpone the reading. And an immediate effect of Fitzgerald's verses on Mr. Swinburne's mind was the composition of some of the stanzas of 'Laus Veneris'."

"Sweet-Scented Manuscripts"

It would be interesting to picture Edward Fitzgerald in the Bodleian Library at Oxford stumbling upon that original copy of the "Rubaiyat". In actual fact, as all the world knows, it was Professor E. E. Cowell who discovered it. But apart from this, without Cowell, as Mr. Thomas Wright insists in his biography of the poet, Edward Fitzgerald would never have learned Persian at all. Cowell was seventeen years younger than Fitzgerald, and survived him by twenty years. Visiting him in later days, Mr. Wright found the appearance of the professor's rooms scarcely altered since the days when Fitzgerald visited them, and preserving carefully their Persian atmosphere: "In the front room, books in Persian type lay on the table, the more modern of them with their flimsy and wretched paper, badly printed, contrasting strikingly with the sweet-scented manuscripts of ancient Persia, and as if to

bring the past more vividly before me, there in a chair by the fire lay a copy of Jane Austen's 'Mansfield Park,' reminding me of Fitzgerald's remark that Miss Austen's works, read after Sanskrit studies, composed the Professor's mind like grael."

It would be interesting, too, to picture the poet Swinburne halting, absolutely through blind chance before the magic penny box. But a writer in an American review maintains stoutly that the real discoverer of that first edition was the lawyer and philologist, Whitley Stokes, the secret being shared at once with Rossetti, who, in his turn, made a confident of Swinburne. "They visited Quaritch's then, already aware of the existence of the translation, and perhaps having already read it. . . . Be this as it may, fantastic results came from that visit to the penny box, results which A. C. Swinburne himself by no means foresaw, for thirty-six years later, in a letter to the late Clement Shorter, he wrote: 'We invested, I should think, in hardly less than six pennyworth apiece, and on returning to the stall next day for more found that we had sent up the market to the sinfully extravagant sum of twopence, an imposition which invoked from Rossetti a fervent and impressive remonstrance. Not so very long afterwards, if I mistake not, the price of a copy was thirty shillings.'"

—"Outis" in T. P.'s Weekly."

"LONG LANCE"

CHIEF BUFFALO CHILD LONG LANCE

Chief Buffalo Child Long Lance is an extraordinary personality. More than thirty years ago he was born on the western plains in what is now Alberta.

Early in his teens he was taken out as a trick rider on a tour with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, later became a cowboy and in 1909 entered Carlisle where he made a remarkable scholastic and athletic record, playing football on Jim Thorpe's great team. While at Carlisle he twice received wide attention in the press for his skill in woodcraft, once through tracking down thieves and again for finding the lost Alice Arnold in the Tuscarora Mountains when a posse of 300 had failed. He graduated from Carlisle as valedictorian, and senior honour graduate, captain of a dismounted cavalry troop, president of the literary society, member of the debating team, vice-president of the school government, president of the Y.M.C.A. and treasurer of the senior class, and first clarinet of the school band.

Now a Scholarship Long Lance won a scholarship to St. John's Military Academy, at Manlius, New York, where he was honour graduate and where (subsequently) he has been voted the most distinguished graduate. His great record there attracted the attention of President Wilson, by whom he was the first Indian ever appointed to West Point.

When the war broke out, Long Lance joined the Canadian Army as a private and, after being almost mortally wounded three times, and twice decorated, rose in rank to captain.

He remained overseas a year after the armistice, his talents winning him the distinctive recognition of being taken into the secret service branch of the intelligence department, general staff.

About this time his own people, the Blood Band of Blackfoot Indians, in recognition of his career among the white people, made him Chief and resurrected the dynastic name of a great ancient chief, Buffalo Child, and bestowed it on him. Informally, he is regarded as leader of the Plains Indians.

Boxing Champion

Incidentally, Long Lance had become a light-heavyweight boxing champion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. On his return home, he was told by Jack Dempsey, with whom he used to box, that he could be "made" light-heavyweight champion in three months. Long Lance passed up this opportunity and movie offers to work as a reporter for three years on the Calgary Herald, covering every beat. He became particularly successful as a sporting reporter and for years most of the large Canadian newspapers had him cover the championship prize fights.

Being known throughout Canada and being greatly in demand socially, he has developed into an excellent lecturer. He has lectured for the U. S. Bureau of Economics and received invitations from such foreign scientific organizations as the British Scientists Association and the Royal Spanish Academy of Science at Madrid. His book, "Long Lance" (Cosmopolitan), tells of life among the Indians.

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The China Mail

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"TEUCER" 12th Sept. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

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"PYRRHUS" 30th Sept. New York, Boston & Baltimore.

INWARD SERVICE.

"EURYLOCHUS" Due 13th Aug. For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MENEIAUS" Due 14th Aug. For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"PYRRHUS" Due 15th Aug. For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

List of ships expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong (V.P.S.) station to-day:—Atlas Maru, Canton, Piave, Genzan Maru, Bengal Maru, New Mathilde, Tjileboost, Bingo Maru, Viminale, Hai Ning, Fushimi Maru.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	
Shanghai and Amoy	SUNDAY, AUGUST 11.	Yingchow
Manila	MONDAY, AUGUST 12.	President Lincoln
Canada (Victoria, B.C., 25th July), U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai		Empress of Russia
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 19th July), Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai		President Cleveland
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 17th July), Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	TUESDAY, AUGUST 13.	Tenyo Maru
Saigon		D'Artagnan
Japan and Shanghai		Chenonceaux
Australia and Manila		Changte

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	
Straits	SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.	Lycemoon 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai		Piave 4.30 p.m.
Australia (except places north of Brisbane) and New Zealand via Singapore and Brisbane		Fushimi Maru, connecting with s.s. "Nieuw Holland" at Singapore (Due Brisbane, 2nd Sept.) Registration Aug. 10, 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m. President Wilson 5 p.m. Anking 5 p.m.
Manila	SUNDAY, AUGUST 11.	Limchow 8.30 a.m.
Amoy		Atlas Maru 9 a.m.
Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong		Luchow 9 a.m.
Straits		Kwangchow 9 a.m.
Amoy		Hozan Maru 9 a.m.
Bangkok via Swatow		Namsang
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa		Parcels Aug. 10, noon
Straits and Calcutta		Letters 1 p.m.
	MONDAY, AUGUST 12.	
Shanghai		Iyo Maru 8.30 a.m.
Haiphong		Canton 1.30 p.m.
Sandakan		Hinsang 1.30 p.m.
Manila and parcels for Germany via Hamburg		Havelland 2.30 p.m.
Swatow		Hydrangea 2.30 p.m.
Japan, U.S.A., Canada, C. and S. America and Europe via San Francisco		President Lincoln (Due San Francisco, 4th Sept.) Parcels Aug. 12, 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.
Shanghai		President Lincoln Registration Aug. 12, 5 p.m. Letters 6 p.m.
	TUESDAY, AUGUST 13.	
Shanghai and Japan		D'Artagnan 1 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong		Tonkin 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Haifang 1 p.m.

* Superadded correspondence only.

AN OLD DUTCH FORT IN HONG KONG

RUINS OF LANTAO PLACE WHERE TRADERS OF OLD CAREENED SHIPS

NOW HIDDEN BY SWORD GRASS

On a promontory at the extreme south-west corner of Lantao Island are the ruins of an old Dutch fort, standing now on British soil.

This fort is at an elevation of about 200 feet above sea level. It was built by the old Dutch traders out in the Far East in about the 17th or 18th century. It is now much overgrown with sword grass and other vegetation which makes it very difficult to examine the ruins but, as far as can be seen, it is a rectangular structure, about 120 feet long, by about 65 feet wide, and is divided into two unequal parts by an internal dividing wall.

The walls to a height of about ten feet are built of dry stone rubble. This is capped by a further height of four feet of blue brick, making a total height of about 14 feet.

Position Not Strategic?

The walls are from six to seven feet thick and show no loop holes or crenellations, from which one would conclude that they were at one time somewhat higher and that, the ruin, as is the case with all such neglected buildings, has been used by the local inhabitants as a brick field.

The entrance to the fort seems to have been on the western side. It is difficult to understand the choice of site because the cannon of those days had not a sufficiently long range to have commanded the channel. Nor is there any town, large village, or other trading centre within many miles.

Tradition says that the Dutch careened their ships upon the somewhat exposed beaches immediately below the fort. In this case the fort would be for the protection of the ships whilst careened.

What Careening Is

As careening is seldom now used, it may be explained that in the old days careening was commonly resorted to clean and repair the underparts of ships. To do this, the ship was unloaded, partly unrigged and stripped of every movable article including her armament, ammunition, ballast, etc. She was then pulled over onto her beam ends by means of powerful tackles fastened to the tops of her lower masts.

By pulling the ship over, first on one side and then on the other, the sides and bottom of the ship were successively exposed for the purpose of cleaning or repair. It can be easily imagined that a ship whilst undergoing this operation was uninhabitable and quite defenceless. It was the custom of those who had to careen their vessels in unfriendly waters to choose as sequestered a haven as possible and to mount the ship's guns as a battery on the shore for protection.

Pictures of the Past

As one stood on the old walls and looked to seaward, across the nearby Ladrone (of pirate fame in days gone by), many pictures of the past rose before the mind's eye.

The first—A pirate fleet in the offing; A careened ship upon the

REPLY TO CHINA

U.S.A. VIEW ON ABOLITION OF EXTRATERRITORIAL

"LITTLE HOPE HELD OUT"

Washington, Yesterday. Mr. Cotton, the acting Secretary of State, announces that a reply has been sent by the Government of the U.S.A. to the recent Chinese Note requesting the abolition of extraterritorial rights.

This reply has been delivered to the National Government of China, at Nanking, and will not be published in Washington until it is given out in Nanking.

It is believed that the reply offers little hope to the Chinese for any immediate abolition of extraterritorial privileges. It is also understood that Notes from other Powers have similarly rejected the Chinese overtures.

Reuter's American Service.

Replies Not Identical
London, Yesterday.

It is learned that Britain and other interested Powers are about to dispatch a reply to China's Note regarding extraterritoriality.

It is understood that the Notes, which have been very carefully drafted, are not identical, though in similar terms; and that they contain a reasoned statement of the position.

They are not being published until they have been delivered to China.—Reuter.

"GRAF ZEPPELIN"

REPORTS FLYING OVER SCILLY ISLES

THE WORLD TOUR

Washington, Yesterday.

The "Graf Zeppelin" has wireless to the Navy Department that she is over the Scilly Isles.—Reuter.

beach, and the fort wrapped in smoke; and thunder as the gallant Dutchmen beat the plunderers off.

Again—A typhoon, blinding rain squalls; A shrieking wind and roaring seas; And, in the morning, far up the beach, high and dry, the ship, a shattered hulk.

Or again, a pleasant picture—A glorious sunny November day; A fresh N.E. monsoon breeze; The flag upon the fort bravely fluttering; The air filled with the pleasant smell of boiling tar; the noise of caulking mallets; All busy preparation; And presently the ship, deeply laden with the fabled treasures of the East, will push her blunt nose away, slowly rolling, her bellying sails filled with that same N.E. wind, down through the Straits of Sunda, around the Cape, and so on to home, safety, friends and fortune.

—C. J. Cooke.

[Photos on page 7 of "China Mail" are supplemental.

Lantao Island is bigger than Hong Kong Island. It is part of the Colony of Hong Kong. The place described is south of Tai O police station. The Ladrone (meaning "thieves") was bestowed by the Portuguese on the group of islands lying between Hong Kong and Macao and, at one time, Hong Kong and the smaller islands south of it, all the way out to Gap Rock, were, it is believed, known as the Greater Ladrone.

The west of Lantao is washed by the waters flowing up towards the estuary of the West and Canton Rivers and it would be on the logical course of ships coming up from the South, bound for Canton or any other port in the delta.]

THE RHINELAND PROBLEM

NEW IDEAS

COMMITTEE OF JURISTS TO DECIDE

THE BRITISH ATTITUDE

The Hague, Yesterday.

The Political Commission has decided to submit to a Committee of Jurists the question of establishing a Commission for Verification and Conciliation, which France and Belgium wish to install in the Rhineland.

Mr. A. Henderson (the Chairman) explained that Great Britain disliked the idea but if the Committee was necessary it should come from the League of Nations and be strictly conciliatory.

Dr. Stresemann pointed out that diplomatic channels and the Locarno Treaty sufficed to settle any disputes that might arise.

M. Briand disclaimed any intention of creating a military body of control. His proposed Committee would help and not hamper Franco-German relations.

Herr Wiart, (German Minister for the Occupied Territories) said that any German Government that went beyond the Locarno Treaty and the Council of the League would be thrown out of office.

"LOK SUN"

FURTHER EVIDENCE AT INQUIRY

MASTER RECALLED

Investigations into the circumstances attending the stranding of the s.s. "Lok Sun" on July 14 off Samun Island were resumed this morning by the Marine Court of Enquiry assembled at the Harbour Office.

The Court, it will be remembered, adjourned so that the unceremonious Chinese who acted as second officer during the eventful voyage and the Chinese quartermaster might be called to give evidence.

When the Court resumed its sitting this morning it was announced that the second officer had been located but not the quartermaster. Capt. Edmundson was recalled by the Court, and in reply to questions, said he had been to Singapore five times as master of the "Lok Sun" each time by the same route—via South Channels—and by the same course (S. 12 W. by compass).

Witness was then asked to explain an entry in his log in reference to a previous voyage. It showed the course taken was S. 20 W. by compass and not S. 12 W. as stated in evidence. He said that entry was made by mistake whereupon the President of the Court said "You can't make mistakes like that in your logs."

Before he struck the monsoon weather, it was very hazy caused by the heavy rain. He admitted he must have been on the West of Gorke Island when he struck the monsoon. On that course—S. 5 W.—he must have passed E. of Lin Tin.

He could not hear any breakers that night, and if he had he would have looked out for them. Witness added that with 750 passengers talking at one time incessantly he could not hear much.

Re-examined by Mr. Bruton, witness said that with reference to the entry in the log of a previous trip, he saw the course was S. 20 W. whilst proceeding slow. He at once altered the course back S. 12 W. Immediately he lost sight of Green Island Light, his course was S. 12 W.

Witness said at 11.15, the master ordered him to put half speed ahead, the course being then S. 12 W.

Witness said at 11.15, the master ordered him to put half speed ahead, the course being then S. 12 W.

Mr. J. Cameron, Managing Director of Lat Pau, Ltd., and many other companies, who has been away from Malaya since February returned from Europe by the "Malwa."

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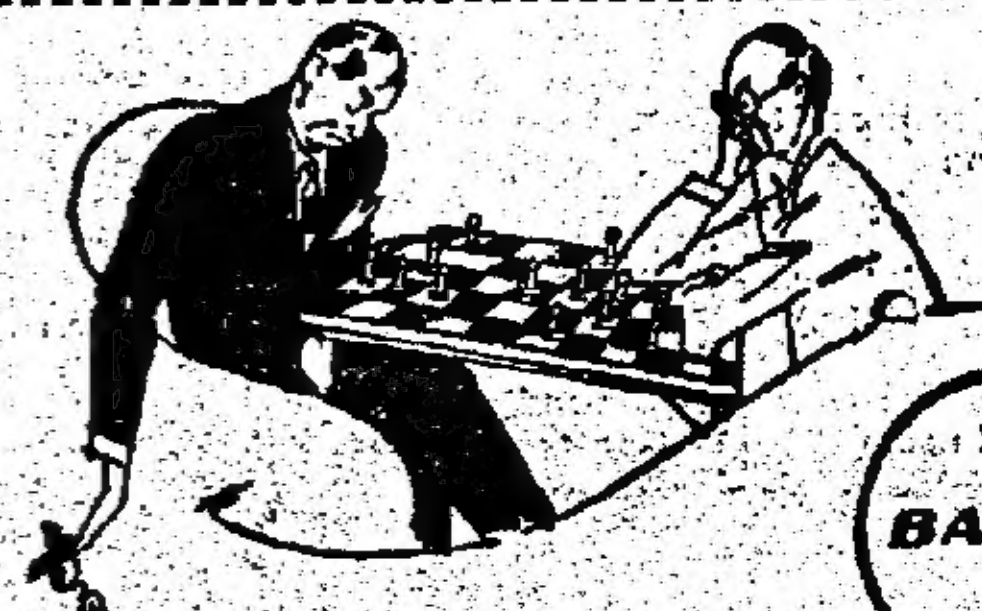
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